Two Parts
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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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INDIGNANT CUBANS MEET

Junta Leaders Confer with Men of the Hawkins Expedition.

NAMES OF PATRIOTS WHO PERISHED

Idea that There Was a Traitor Aboard the Vessel Ridiculed at the Junta Headquarters.

ATTITUDE OF GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

Talk of Prosecution and the Possible Procedure—Gen. Garcia Holds a Reception for Friends of the Cause.

Much of the smoldering anger of the Cubans who were sent out in the ill-fated J. W. Hawkins found vent yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the party, and the leaders of the Junta. This meeting was held at one of the gathering places of the patriots, 230 West Forty-fourth Street.

The fact that it was to be held was closely guarded. The word was passed around quietly during the morning in the places where the Cubans congregate, and all were told that absolute secrecy must be preserved.

The building where the meeting was held is one of a row of plain brownstone fronts which runs from Eighth Avenue almost to Broadway. It is next to a vacant house, and its inhabitants are very quiet, having no intercourse with the neighbors. The necessity for having such a place lies, it is said, in the continual presence about more public places of detectives in the employ of the Spaniards.

The proceedings of the meeting were kept secret so far as the important details are concerned. It was said by one who was there that the circumstances of the purchase of the J. W. Hawkins were openly stated and those who had lost their clothing through the unhappy ending of the expedition were assured that their needs should receive attention. It was also said that much indignation was expressed by those who had been on the ship. Details, however, relating to the meetings would not be given.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the house at 3 o'clock. For over an hour the dark-skinned, bearded, rough-looking Cubans had been going there in parties of two, three, and four. The reporter asked if any of the survivors of the Hawkins expedition were in the house.

"There are none of them here; we know nothing about them," was the guarded reply.

One of the leaders of the Junta came out and gave assurance that the meeting was being held, but that it was entirely private.

Strong warning was given against talking for publication. The men were told that whatever news was to be made public would be given out by the recognized press bureau.

Near the Forty-fourth Street house yesterday there was a peculiar incident. Two men had just left the place and were walking toward Broadway, when three other men, evidently Cubans, came across the street. There were expressions of pleasure as the men neared one another, and then they fairly rushed together and embraced in the open street. The two men were embraced in turn by each of the three others.

"When we started out for the trip," said one of the Cubans yesterday, "we were in the best of spirits. We danced and sang and told stories and joked. We felt like brothers, and were anxious to get to Cuba. We went to bed feeling very happy. Then suddenly they woke us up and told us that the ship was sinking. Then we found there were no pumps. If there had been we could have brought the ship in. But we had to bail out the ship until we were all exhausted, and we had to take to the boats. The terrible work of bailing is responsible for the drowning of several men, who were too exhausted to swim.

"Now we want a full explanation. We want to know why it was that we were sent out in that old boat. When a man buys a watch he knows whether it is gold or only plated, and there is no reason why a man who buys a ship should not know whether it will float or not.

"As to the cost of the expedition, that is not what will count so much. We still have some money. We can get money, and can fit out another expedition. But it is the delay that will hurt, and the loss of our men."

MOST OF THE CUBANS RETICENT.

Averse to Talking of the Expedition—Mr. Palma on the Senate's Action.

The foundering of the steamship J. W. Hawkins, the circumstances of its acquisition, and the question whether the sale was not a transaction in which the buyers were deceived were subjects which Cubans identified with the local Junta would not discuss yesterday.

The Patriots Who Perished.

So far as was known to those at headquarters yesterday ten persons were drowned through the loss of the ship. Of them five belonged to the crew, namely, two firemen, two engineers, and an able seaman. The patriots who perished were:

ALBRICHE, MARIANO, of 212 West Twenty-second Street.

BENECHE, AUGUSTO, a mulatto of Santiago de Cuba.

GAITAN, FRANCISCO, a Colombian.

GOMEZ, VICTOR, of Havana.

JALLAIS, EMIL, a French chemist, who was to manufacture high explosives in Cuba.

A lookout for the bodies of the unfortunate men on the Jersey coast has been arranged with the crews of the life-saving stations.

Enrique Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir, did not go to Philadelphia Tuesday, and was yesterday at his office and at the headquarters of the Junta. He explained that the story of his going out of town came of a desire to save him from the annoyance of callers, he being very tired when he reached home. Mr. Trujillo, who is reported to have seen the men of the Hawkins expedition start from Port Morris last Saturday night, appeared to be astounded when asked about the ill-fated craft.

"Were we cheated when we bought her?" he exclaimed. "How can I tell? You ask me about something of which I am ignorant. How should I know of any expedition? Will the loss of the Hawkins

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ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

Two Men Brushed Against Mrs. Edwards and One Seized Her Pocketbook—In Plain Sight of Many Persons.

Mrs. W. D. Edwards of 3 Ridge Place, Mott Haven, wife of a member of the Seventh Regiment and of the electric manufacturing firm of Edwards & Co., 5 and 7 Dey Street, was robbed of a purse containing $35 at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon on Mott Avenue, within a stone's throw of the Mott Haven station of the New-York Central Railroad. A dozen or more women were on the street at the time, and all saw the robbery.

Mrs. Edwards had been shopping in Harlem, and had taken a Madison Avenue horsecar home. Besides her bundles, she was carrying a baby. The car brought her over the Madison Avenue bridge as far as One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Mott Avenue. It stopped in front of the railroad station, where she alighted and started up the avenue toward her home, near One Hundred and Thirty-first Street.

She had nearly reached the corner of Ridge Place, when two men brushed against her. As they did so one of them caught her right wrist, seized the pocketbook in her hand, and pulled her arm so as to cause her to drop the baby. They ran across the avenue to the vacant lots that stretch westward from Mott Avenue below Cheever Place, and disappeared over the ridge in the direction of the Harlem River.

Just after Mrs. Edwards's car brought her to the station a train from the Grand Central Station stopped and let out a dozen or more young women who live in Mott Haven and attend the Normal College. They were less than a block away, and saw Mrs. Edwards robbed. They screamed and ran toward her. A woman who lives on the east side of the avenue saw the affair also, and, putting her head out of her window, called for help at the top of her voice.

No man happened to be within hailing distance, and the robbers got away without being even pursued. Mrs. Edwards, when she lost hold of her baby, thought of nothing but its safety. She did not look at her assailants, and she remembers only that there were two of them, very well dressed, and that the man who caught her wrist wore kid gloves.

She was nearly fainting when the young women from the Normal College came to her aid and caught her. One of them ran to the Edwards electrical works, at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and Railroad Avenue, and got Mr. Edwards.

At the corner of Ridge Place a man whom Mrs. Edwards knew was met. Nearly four minutes had elapsed since the robbers had escaped over the hill, and nothing could be seen of them.

Mrs. Edwards was helped to her home, and the robbery was reported to the police. Several suspicious persons have been arrested, and taken to Mr. Edwards's house for identification, but the right man has not been caught yet. Mrs. Edwards is still ill from the shock of the robbery. The baby was uninjured by her fall.

CALLED THE EX-PRIEST A LIAR

A Disturbance at Joseph Slattery's Lecture in Cooper Union.

About 800 persons assembled in Cooper Union last night to hear ex-Father Joseph Slattery make his address on "Why I Left the Roman Catholic Priesthood, and What I Saw Therein." Inspector Cortright and sixty policemen in uniform were in the hall, and there were a number of Central Office detectives in citizens' clothing. Four detectives were detailed as a bodyguard to accompany the ex-priest to his hotel after the meeting was over.

Ex-Father Slattery is an exceptionally tall man, and he speaks with a clarion voice. His address was filled with witty sentences and he was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause.

It was while the lecturer was telling how another ex-priest in Ireland was persecuted that the only disturbance of the evening occurred. He told how the Gaelic Association and the Clan-na-Gael had been unable to assault the priest, as he was once a holy father, and they could be excommunicated for striking him, but he declared that they went to the home of his parents and assaulted his father, seventy-nine years old, and his mother, sixty-five years old, and had pulled the hair out of his sister's head.

"You're a liar," shouted a man in the audience.

"Put that man out," came from all parts of the house, and the policemen swarmed to where the man was sitting.

"I'll go quietly," he said, and he walked out.

MR. CLEVELAND SHOOTING DUCKS

The President Takes a Hunting Trip to Quantico, Va.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President has gone hunting again, but only for a brief trip. With Mrs. Cleveland he attended a dinner given by the Attorney General last night, and then hastily changing his dress suit for ducking costume drove from the White House to the Seventh Street Wharf, where the lighthouse tender Maple was awaiting him.

The little vessel at once steamed down the river. Her destination was Quantico, Va., twenty-five miles down the Potomac, the southernmost point of the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Dr. O'Reilly, the companion of previous duck hunts, accompanies the President.

QUANTICO, Va., Jan. 29.—The President and party arrived at Quantico before daylight this morning. The President was on hand early to begin the day's sport. Ducks were quite plentiful, and the President enjoyed the day's sport and returned to his boat well satisfied with the quantity of game bagged.

The President returned to Washington to-night. He killed thirteen ducks during the day.

JOHN L. SULLIVAN FALLS FROM A TRAIN

He Is Badly Battered and Cries as His Wounds Are Dressed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—John L. Sullivan, who travels as a side attraction with "The Wicklow Postman," came into Springfield with a badly battered head and face and a black eye and appeared at the Opera House to-night.

While having his wounds dressed Sullivan cried like a child. It was with difficulty that he was managed. "Paddy" Ryan, who appears with Sullivan in giving a sparring exhibition in "The Wicklow Postman," and the manager of the company, held the injured man while his head was repaired.

Sullivan's friends tried to dissuade him from appearing on the stage, but he insisted on doing his turn, and the fame of the accident having spread abroad, he had a packed house to witness his appearance.

He had fallen from the rear platform of a railroad train near Galva. The train was running thirty miles an hour.

Preparing the Ericsson for Trial.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Jan. 29.—Orders have been received to have the torpedo boat Ericsson ready for a dock trial as soon as possible. She is at the Morgan Iron Works, and will be ready in twenty days. She will be hauled out immediately and her bottom will be cleaned and painted.

Fined for Marrying Cousins.

DECATUR, Ind., Jan. 29.—Judge Heller gave his decisions yesterday in the Amish cases, which have been on trial for some days. Jacob Swartz was found guilty of marrying cousins and solemnizing marriage without license, and fined $5 for each offense.

Republican Was Elected.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The special election yesterday, made necessary on account of a tie vote, resulted in the election of Pryce W. Bailey, Rep., by 128 majority over John Kaiser, Dem., for Village President.

DISORDER IN THE HOUSE

Scenes That Recalled Actions of the Fifty-first Congress.

SPEAKER REED BECOMES EXCITED

Uses His Gavel Vigorously—G. A. R. Posts Want to Secure Condemned Cannon—Pension Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There was a suggestion of the Fifty-first Congress to-day in the House proceedings. A bill was called up which proposes to give Grand Army posts at Rochester and Brockport, N. Y., some condemned cannon, and everybody with a Grand Army post in his district wanted to amend to give it some condemned cannon unless it already has a supply. Then Mr. Pickler of South Dakota wanted to amend in a way to give everybody everywhere a condemned cannon.

"I want cannon that will shoot!" he shouted.

"When the House is proceeding under unanimous consent the House ought to be in order!" exclaimed Speaker Reed, sharply. "The House will please be in order." (Whack!) "The House will be in order." (Whack, whack, whack!) "Gentlemen will please cease conversation." (Whack, whack, whack!) "The Clerk will [whack!] report the bill." (Whack, whack!)

After all this effort the House was in order for the space of two minutes; then the disorder began again. Once more the Speaker exclaimed: "The House will [whack] be in order [whack.] The gentleman [whack] from Ohio [whack] has risen to a point [whack] of order [whack] and is [whack] entitled [whack] to the floor." (Whack, whack!)

Discussion of the measure proceeded amid great excitement. W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania thought the House ought to know the number of condemned cannon the Government has. Mr. Bowers of California rushed into the arena with the information that there were four or five hundred condemned cannon at the Mare Island Navy Yard, on the golden shores of the Pacific.

"Last Summer," said Mr. Bowers, in earnest explanation, "in company with an officer of the Government, I went through these cannon."

"They must have been of large calibre," interrupted Stone.

It wasn't much of a joke, but the House roared.

Finally the bill, with all the proposed amendments, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A report from the Committtee on Pensions approving an amendment to the act of June 28, 1890, making certain changes in the manner of establishing proof of right to pensions led to a long discussion, in which Mr. Bartlett of New-York took a conspicuous part. He did not understand the object of the committee in reporting favorably a measure which would change the rules of the Pension Department. He opposed the passage of the amendment. The House passed the amendment.

The House to-day enjoyed its first consideration morning hour of the session, in the course of which the following House bills, reported from the Committee on Public Lands, were passed:

To repeal the act of 1883 excluding public lands in Oklahoma from the operation of the laws regulating mineral lands; granting a year's absence to homestead settlers on the Yankton Reservation, S. D.; authorizing the execution of preliminary affidavits in land cases by any officer within the land district empowered to administer oaths.

MEETING OF ANTI-PLATT FORCES

Committee of 500 Will Gather To-night to Advance Its Work.

The Anti-Machine Committee, consisting of 500 members who are desirous to see decent Republican methods in this city, will hold its first meeting to-night in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden at 8 o'clock.

The Committee on Investigation will make its final report, and the Committee on Petitions will also be heard from.

The chief purpose of the meeting, in the words of John Sabine Smith, will be "to push on the work which we have undertaken until we have unearthed every iniquity, and driven fraud into the last ditch. What new steps may be taken or new lines of work laid out at the meeting remain to be determined."

It will be a business meeting, and admission will be by ticket.

MR. CROKER IN NEW-YORK AGAIN

His Health Benefited by His Trip in the South.

Richard Croker returned to this city from his Southern trip last evening. He went at once to his residence, 5 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mr. Croker said he had enjoyed his trip very much and felt greatly benefited in health. He did not care to talk for publication last night on any topic.

The Tammany leaders are pushing along the preparations for the banquet which they are to tender to Mr. Croker at the Hotel Savoy Feb. 8.

Unless his plans are changed, Mr. Croker will sail for Europe on the steamship New-York on Feb. 12.

LAWYERS SHOULD NOT USE SLANG

Justice Gaynor Rebuked One Who Talked of a "Star Witness."

"I shall have to ask an adjournment, your Honor, as my 'star witness' is not here."

This remark was made yesterday by a lawyer in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor.

"'Star witness!'" exclaimed Justice Gaynor; "what do you mean by that?"

The lawyer blushed, bowed, and stammered, and then begged the Justice's pardon.

"Lawyers ought to be gentlemen," Justice Gaynor said, "and they should never use slang."

Society Women in Burned Cork.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 29.—An entertainment, in which a number of society young women appeared in burned cork, was given in the opera house here this evening. It was under the auspices of the Jamaica Banjo Orchestra, and consisted of minstrel and vaudeville performances. The house was crowded and the entertainment will be repeated. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be used to erect an athenaeum here.

Chicago Department Store Closed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The department store of Fessenden & Nachbour, on the West Side, was closed by the Sheriff this evening on a chattel mortgage for $54,000 in favor of Marshall Field & Co., and one for $10,000 in favor of the Metropolitan National Bank. The liabilities are given as $125,000, and the assets, including stock, fixtures, and accounts, are placed at $135,000.

Republican Senators to Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Republicans of the Senate will meet in caucus to-morrow for the purpose of considering the proposed reorganization of the elective offices.

STOLE FROM HIS EMPLOYERS

H. M. Fowle Admits He Took a Big Sum from a Boston Firm—Used the Money in Speculation.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Harry M. Fowle, twenty-six years old, formerly of Roxbury, but now of Newton Centre, has embezzled the sum of $47,613 since October, 1893, from the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company, with offices in the Mason Building, Kilby Street, this city. That fact Fowle admitted this afternoon in the private office of Chief Inspector Watts, in the presence of that official and H. B. Shepard, Treasurer of the company.

Nearly all of the cash has been obtained on checks, to which Fowle admits having forged the signature of Mr. Shepard. That fact, the lawyer for the lumber company claims, will make the banks responsible. Many banks throughout New-England will be affected, so it is said, as a result of Fowle's dishonesty.

The charge on which Fowle was arrested was that of forging the name of H. B. Shepard as Treasurer, as the indorsement on a check made out to the company. The check was genuine, having been made out by the Lawrence Lumber Company for $586.57, payable to the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company. It bore the signature of A. A. Lamprey as Treasurer, was drawn on the Lawrence National Bank, and was dated Dec. 30, 1895.

Fowle has for at least two years kept a bank account at the Old Colony Trust Company, and during that time has placed to his account there hundreds of checks bearing the forged indorsement of Mr. Shepard, beneath the stamped name of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company.

After making his confession this afternoon, Fowle said that if he was allowed to go to the Boston Safe Deposit Company, where he rented a box, he would be able to show just how much he had stolen. He was accompanied to that place by the Inspectors, and from his box he took memoranda, which he had kept since he began his wrongdoing, and when the figures by months had been footed up, it was found that the statement that he had embezzled nearly $50,000 was correct. Of that amount less than $5,000 was in cash.

Fowle was employed by the lumber company as ledger clerk. It was through that agency that he was able to steal checks. He claims that most of his money was used in real estate speculations.

Fowle was married a little over a year ago and has one child. He will be arraigned to-morrow, being held in default of $20,000 bail.

GIRL FRIGHTENED INTO CONVULSIONS

Annie Donnelly of Hempstead in a Cataleptic Condition Many Hours.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 29.—Annie Donnelly, fourteen years old, has been attending the Hempstead High School for the last three years. Truant Officer Thomas Hayden was visited Monday morning by the girl's eldest sister, Miss Kathren Donnelly, who informed the officer that her sister was constantly feigning sickness and playing truant in order to avoid attending school.

Mr. Hayden visted the girl, and informed her that unless she attended school she was liable to be placed in a truant home. Upon hearing this the girl went into epileptic convulsions, in which she remained all day and night. She was not revived until early Tuesday morning. She was then in a complete state of exhaustion.

Dr. Robert Lount said that it was one of the worst cases of convulsions that had ever come under his observation. He stated to-night that the girl had recovered, but is still in an extremely nervous state.

CROWDS AT THE WINTER CARNIVAL

Many Visitors Enjoying Themselves in the City of Quebec.

QUEBEC, Jan. 29.—Crowds of visitors were present here to-day to attend the Winter carnival. The carnival drive and the attack and defense of the ice tower will take place to-morrow and Friday.

The bowling and handball tournaments to-day at St. Roch's Rink attracted much attention. The first bowling match was between teams of the Quebec and Montreal Amateur Athletic Associations, the latter winning. In the second match St. Roch's No. 3 defeated St. Roch's No. 2.

In the handball competition, Moreau and Turcotte of St. Roch's Association defeated Gleason and Cuthbert of Ottawa College, and C. Lavoie and Lessard of St. Roch's defeated N. Lavoie and Levesque of the same association. The skating races were well attended.

The chief feature this evening was the ball at the Château Frontenac. The guests numbered about 500, among them being many Americans.

WILL HURT THE CATTLEMEN

Creek Indians to Cut Wire Fences Around Pastures.

EUFAULA, Indian Territory, Jan. 29.—At a meeting held at Okmulgee, Indian Territory, Monday by the District and Supreme Judges of the Creek Nation, it was unanimously decided that all Creek pastures other than those on the borders and those larger than one mile square in the interior were illegal, and the District Judges were instructed by Chief Isparhecher to order the light horsemen of each district to cut the wires of all such illegal pastures and restore all such fenced lands to the public domain.

The action involves the turning of hundreds of thousands of head of cattle loose on the prairie and the opening of millions of acres of land. It will bring, if carried out, ruin to a great number of cattlemen.

Pushing Government Work.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Jan. 29.—The Bethlehem Iron Company is pushing work on Government contracts. Four turret top plates for the battleship Oregon were shipped to the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, to-night. Notices were posted to-night to the effect that the company's steel rail mill would resume operations next Monday, giving employment to a large number of men.

Charges Against a Judge.

PHOENIX, Arizona, Jan. 29.—A. C. Baker, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona and presiding Judge of the judicial district in which Phoenix is located, has been charged by ex-Clerk Louis C. Jordan with malfeasance in office, and conduct unbecoming a Judge. An investigation will be made by the Government.

Burned to Death While Going Skating.

NYACK, Jan. 29.—Miss Katie Staggers, a young lady of Blauvelt, was burned to death yesterday while on her way to a skating pond. In crossing a field she went through a fire among leaves, which had been started by boys, and her clothing caught fire.

Mr. Dickie Will Retire.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 29.—It is stated that Samuel Dickie of Albion, for the last five years Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, has notified the committee that he will not accept a re-election to that office.

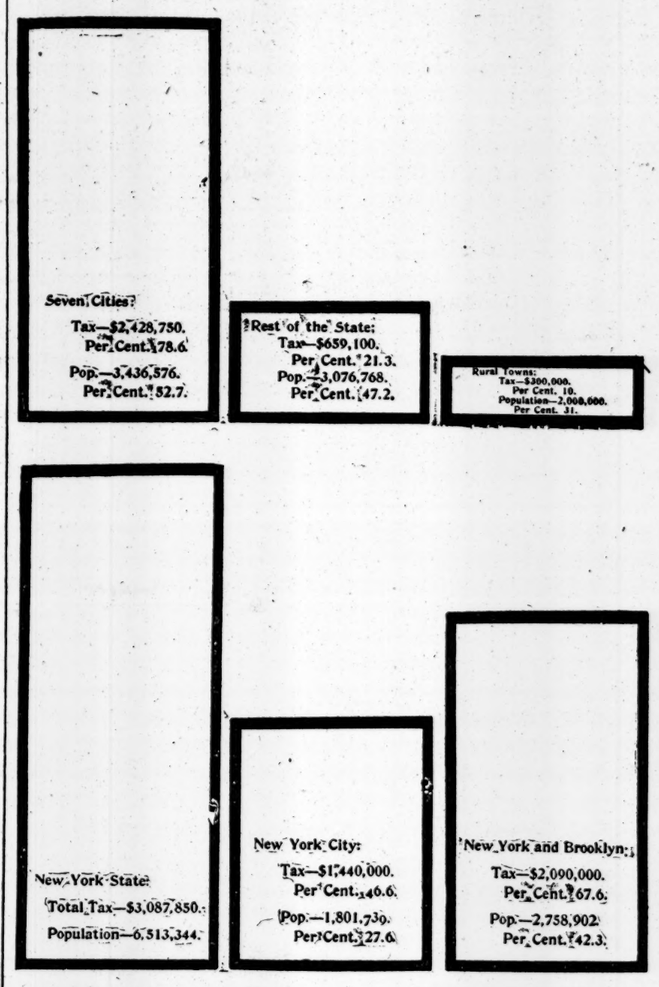
Senator Sherman Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Senator Sherman of Ohio has been kept at home for several days, owing to a cold he caught while attending a dinner last week. His right eye is badly inflamed, and upon the advice of his physician he stays indoors.

Liabilities Are Large.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 29.—The assignees of the Belle of Nelson Distillery Company to-day presented in court a statement of the assets and liabilities as follows: Liabilities, $709,942; assets, $496,210.

GROSS INJUSTICE OF THE RAINES BILL.



The Greedy Countrymen Grab City Money with Both Hands, but Let Themselves Off Cheaply—The Block Diagrams Show the Cities' Share of the Tax Levy to be Out of All Proportion to Their Percentage of Population.

The outrageous Raines Excise bill proposes to tax liquor sellers $800 each in New-York City, $650 each in Brooklyn, $500 each in Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo, and only $350, $200, and $100 in the smaller cities, villages, and towns, respectively. It is assumed that under this measure there would be not more than one saloon to every 500 inhabitants. The lower left-hand block represents by its area the total amount of excise money to be paid over to the State. The others represent by their areas the relative proportions of the sums paid over to the State by this city, by this city and Brooklyn, by the seven cities having over 50,000 population, and by the rest of the State. The diagrams show the monstrous inequity of the bill. Of the tax money paid over to the State, New-York would furnish 46.6 per cent., although she has but 27.6 per cent. of the population of the State. New-York and Brooklyn together, with 42.3 per cent. of the population, will pay 67.6 per cent. of the tax. The seven cities whose population exceeds 50,000 each, with barely half the total population of the State, will pay 78.6 per cent. of the tax. All the rest of the State, with 47.2 per cent. of the population, will pay but 21.3 per cent. of the tax, while the rural towns, with 31 per cent. population, will pay but 10 per cent. of it. By this measure the Republican highwaymen at Albany propose to hold up the cities and rob them for the behoof of their country districts. The tax is put to the top figure in the cities, and then the countrymen run off with one-half of its proceeds, which the cities ought to devote to their own purposes.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI

The Patriotic Society Holds Its First Annual Meeting and Adopts a Seal and Insignia.

The Society of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, the aristocratic society among women's patriotic organizations, held its first annual meeting at the Ladies' Club, 28 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon.

The principal business of the day was the election of officers. It was announced that the regular ticket was elected without one dissenting voice.

The reports read showed great progress made during the year. There are now sixty-one new applications for membership. There are already members from most of the thirteen original States, including New-York, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Virginia.

Part of the work yesterday was the consideration of a society seal and insignia. The seal adopted will have a head of Cincinnatus in raised gold. Surrounding this will be a double wreath, also of gold, the dividing line of which, in pale blue, will show the words "Daughters of the Cincinnati." The colors of the society are pale blue and white. The insignia will take the form of an eagle in gold, with a medallion at the front bearing the head of Washington on a blue ground.

There was a large attendance at the meeting. Among those present were Mrs. Walter Wood Adams, Mrs. A. Q. Garretson, Mrs. Abram Lansing, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, Mrs. M. P. Ferris, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mrs. Arthur B. Satterlee, Mrs. Augustus Zabriskie, Miss Shelton, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, Miss Booraem, and Miss Hillhouse.

Tea was served informally at the close of the business of the day.

A unique feature of the society's work is the practice of reading at each monthly meeting a sketch of the life of a Revolutionary hero, and also the story of a heroine. These sketches are made up of contributions from different members, and are often particularly interesting. A sketch of Washington was read at the last meeting, and by request it will be read again.

INCENDIARIES IN LANCASTER, PENN.

Fire and Smoke Cause Heavy Damage in Two Warehouses.

LANCASTER, Penn., Jan. 29.—This city is suffering from an epidemic of incendiary fires. Another, which was started this evening in the tobacco warehouse of Julius Lederman, on Harrisburg Avenue, destroyed the warehouse with its contents, consisting of 500 cases of tobacco, valued at $15,000, fully insured. The loss on the warehouse is $2,500, also insured.

The contents of an adjoining tobacco warehouse, occupied by C. W. Bitner & Co., Cyrus Adams, and F. W. Friescher of New-York, among which were 1,000 cases of leaf tobacco, valued at $50,000, were ruined by smoke. The aggregate loss in this warehouse will be $80,000, partially insured.

Refractory Pupils Punished.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Jan. 29.—Principal Lewis of the public school organized a literary society among the scholars recently. The Board of Education adopted a rule making it compulsory for pupils to take some part in the exercises. The lads in the lower grade rebelled against speaking some pieces. The School Board conferred power on Principal Lewis to suspend the refractory boys, and as a result several of them were not admitted to the schoolhouse to-day. The children's parents are indignant.

BRITAIN AFTER MORE LAND

Lord Salisbury Now Claims 3,000,000 Acres on the Pacific Coast Held by the United States.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—The Star's London special cable says:

"Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have been considering the result of the inquiries into records here, made on behalf of British Columbia, which show that the United States has no right under the Anglo-Russian treaty of 1825 to 3,000,000 acres of land opposite Prince of Wales Island, on the Pacific coast, which is of high strategetic commercial value, and which the United States has usurped since buying Alaska.

"The records of the dispatches of Bagot to Lord Canning show that Clarence Strait and not Portland Inlet is the correct boundary. It is suggested that the Canadian members of the Alaskan Boundary Commission have been misled into assuming the correctness of the United States assumption."

HUGH DEMPSEY TO BE PARDONED

The Man Who Poisoned the Drinking Water of Non-Union Workmen.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 29.—At the meeting to-day of the Board of Pardons, action was finally taken on the case of Hugh Dempsey, the Homestead poisoner, and his pardon was recommended. Dempsey was convicted and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for poisoning the drinking water and food of the non-union men during the famous strike at the Homestead Works of the Carnegie Steel Company.

William Penn Bowman, a nineteen-year-old boy, who is under sentence of death for the murder of an Arabian peddler in Luzerne County, had his punishment commuted to life imprisonment, and the same mercy was given to James McMullen, an Allegheny County murderer.

From Methodist to Episcopalian.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 29.—The Rev. W. F. Cook, who was recently transferred from the pastorate of the Prospect Street Methodist Episcopal Church in this city to Northampton, Mass., will, next Sunday announce to his congregation his intention of leaving that church to seek holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal communion. Mr. Cook will file his application with Bishop Huntington of Central New-York to be made a Deacon.

Real Estate Agent's Sudden Death.

Leopold Linder, sixty years old, a real estate agent at 58 East Eighth Street, paid a visit to his physician, Dr. Max Brackert of 97 Second Avenue, last night. While talking with the doctor he suddenly fell to the floor and expired. The cause of death was heart disease, and the Coroner's office was notified.

Burt Van Horn Said to be Dying.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 29.—Ex-Congressman Burt Van Horn of this city is said to be dying. He represented this district in Congress three terms from 1862. He is seventy-one years old. He was the anti-Conkling leader of Niagara County.

Mr. Morgan on a Trip South.

The private Pullman car Wildwood was added Tuesday evening to the Pennsylvania train which started at 9:15 for Washington and points South. It was occupied by J. Pierpont Morgan and eight other gentlemen.

VILLAGERS WILL RULE

No Hope for Local Option in the Cities of the State.

THE RAINES BILL WILL BECOME LAW

All the Most Obnoxious Features of the Measure Will Stand—Hearing of Arguments by the Joint Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The joint committees in charge of excise bills give not the slightest sign that they intend to recommend local option in excise matters for the larger cities.

The idea which prevailed when the committees were made up of men from the villages prevails now. The country idea of the saloon question will be forced upon the cities.

One more hearing is to be given. That will come to-morrow, when a solid delegation from New-York City is expected. Chairman Higgins announced to-day that John Harsen Rhoades, George L. Rives, Seth Low, Charles Stewart Smith, and R. Fulton Cutting, representing the New-York Chamber of Commerce, and Excise Reform Association, would be heard. Whatever they may have to say in favor of granting to New-York City the right of determining whether, under proper restrictions, liquor may be sold on Sunday, will be listened to with respect, undoubtedly. After they go home the committee will balance up their arguments against the "vote in the rural districts." With the average country legislator the opinions of a New-York man do not count for much, if they involve the up-State vote.

The hearings will end to-morrow, and then the committee will, with great solemnity, go through the form of "considering" the excise question by itself.

Amendments have been proposed in writing by a large number of opponents of the Raines bill. If they were adopted the bill would not be recognized when it should come out of committee. Some of the minor ones may be adopted, but present indications are that the committee will insist on the main features, namely, putting the saloons under State control, thereby creating a powerful political machine, imposing heavy burdens on the city saloon keepers, while the ones who sell rum in the villages are allowed to escape with a light one, and, third, appropriating the revenue raised in the cities to pay the taxes of the villages.

"If this bill is not passed, now that it has been introduced, and the idea once held out to the country towns that there is escape from taxation for them, it would mean that the Democrats would carry the State next year," was a remark made in the corridor to-day, while the hearing was in progress in the Senate Chamber.

Buffalo entered a protest against the Raines bill to-day, through Charles A. Rupp of the Excise Board of that city, and Joseph Butler and John Walsh of the Board of Aldermen. All made arguments against it. Edward Grosse and John Friederich of the German-American Reform Union of New-York pleaded for more liberal laws, with reference to the Sunday question.

The Rev. A. S. Atterbury and the Rev. E. A. Bradley of New-York, J. O. Bogardus of the National Temperance Society, and Alexander Selkirk of Albany spoke in favor of the Raines bill.

The Republican legislators from New-York City were notified to-day that a caucus would be held to-night in Assemblyman Andrews's rooms in the Kenmore Hotel to determine a policy with reference to excise bills. The call caused some commotion because there was a rumor that if the Raines bill and the Sunday Opening bill were made caucus measures they would do as they pleased about going into caucus. The meeting was not held.

Mr. Austin suddenly remembered that he had a dinner engagement, Mr. Andrews, who issued the call, received a telegram summoning him to New-York. He went. Their associates are wondering if the machine resented this show of independence and "called the leaders off."

The Platt leaders who heard of the gathering during the day had a slight chill at the very thought of a possible bolt from the caucus, and whether or not the breaking up of the plan was by order of the "machine," the fact that it was broken up has started up their circulation to the normal again.

SUNDAY QUESTION UPPERMOST.

The Arguments Cover the Whole Liquor Question.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Assemblyman Butts was the first speaker at the hearing on the Raines bill to-day. He spoke first in favor of Senator Ford's bill for the submission of the Sunday-opening question to the voters of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo. The bill was prepared by the Chamber of Commerce of New-York City. Mr. Butts urged the propriety of submitting the question to the people. No one knew how the citizens would vote. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst favored the bill. When Mr. Butts reached the point where he proposed to discuss his two-hundred-foot limit bill, Chairman Higgins said that there were several present from Buffalo to discuss the Raines bill, and that it would be unfair to detain them. Mr. Butts gave way.

Charles A. Rupp, an Excise Commissioner of Buffalo, appeared to oppose the Raines bill. He said his board granted no license unless adjoining property owners approved by petition.

Senator Raines—Do you think there will be more licenses in Buffalo under the Raines bill?

Mr. Rupp—It will reduce the number. We get $375,000 in revenue from licenses now. I compute that under the Raines bill our revenue would be reduced $175,000. We are trying to purify the saloons and reduce their number. We meant to raise the license, but found that if we raised the fee from $125 to $250 our revenue would be greatly reduced. The entire press of Buffalo is against this Raines bill, and so is the board of Buffalo, because the bill is unjust and unfair. The bill is unjust because it takes city money for the State and puts too few restrictions on the saloons. The Mayor of Buffalo, too, is strenuously opposed to the bill.

Mr. Bronson asked if Buffalo saloons were open on the Sabbath. Mr. Rupp said he thought some of them were. Mr. Bronson, for the State Temperance Society, spoke next. He said:

The liquor-dealing class are violators of the law, yet they have appeared here by attorney and presume to dictate to you the kind of laws to be passed. You may sit here for a year and try to suit the liquor dealers, but they will violate the laws you make, even their own suggested amendments to the measures. They are not a law-abiding class.

Senator Higgins—The liquor dealers are not on trial here. We are considering the Raines bill.

Mr. Bronson—Let's consider that, then. The Raines bill does not go far enough. Diminish the number of saloons where drunkards, criminals, and anarchists loiter. Licenses have been granted from three to five months in advance to defeat the laws. Cut the liquor traffic off until there is nothing left of it. Close all drinking places.

Dr. Atterbury of the New-York Sabbath Committee was called on, and said he did not wish to discuss the Raines bill, but to

oppose the local option and Sunday-opening bills.

"It is not local option," said Dr. Atterbury, "to make the upper and more respectable portions of New-York City submit to having their opinions swamped by votes of those residing in the densely populated districts."

Mr. Rupp was called on for information by Senator Raines and said the Raines bill would reduce the number of licenses in Buffalo two-thirds.

Senator Raines—The bill would not throw the liquor trade wide open in Buffalo, then.

Mr. Rupp—It would throw Buffalo open as to location of saloons.

Senator Raines said that if the same number of places as at present would exist under the Raines bill, the whole receipts would be over $1,000,000, and if one-half of the present number, deducting the State's share of the tax, Buffalo would receive $348,957.

Alderman Butler, representing Buffalo's Common Council, appeared to oppose the Raines bill.

Senator Raines—Do you think it would be desirable to have Buffalo's saloons reduced one-half?

Mr. Butler—No, I don't. Buffalo is a prosperous city, and the number of licenses issued are needed. The people would not approve of our having one-half of the number of saloons, even if the city received the same amount of revenue.

Alderman Walsh (interrupting)—I am surprised to see you gentlemen urge this bill. It's all right for those of you who can fill your cellars, but the poor man must have a place to get his pint of beer at night. You should legislate for the people. This is like the Railroad Commission at this end of the State telling Buffalo people what they need.

Alderman Walsh was called to order.

Dr. John Friedrich, representing the German-American Reform Union, said that American institutions should not be restricted by narrow, puritanical notions. He asked:

Are not the people to be trusted to behave on Sunday? Why not prohibit balls, parties, and other pleasure-seeking on week days? The Sunday question is not a religious one. It is a question of personal liberty. The rich enjoy themselves in clubhouses and hotels on Sunday. The poor working people also have rights. They should be allowed pleasure-seeking on Sunday. No Raines bill can prevent that.

Senator Raines—Will the liquor dealers violate the law?

Dr. Friedrich—I do not say they should, but they will.

Senator Raines—They will be punished.

Dr. Friedrich closed his speech by appealing for more liberal Sunday laws.

Edward Grosse of New-York City, representing the same organization and the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws, spoke as follows:

Our proposition provides for the extension to restaurants of the Sunday-selling privilege, which the present law grants, and which the Raines bill intends to grant to hotel keepers. We submit and urge this proposition on behalf of the great consuming public and not on behalf of the liquor dealers. Our organizations are not directly or indirectly interested in the liquor or brewing trade, nor are we retained or paid by any one tradesman to appear before you. We offer the proposed change of law as a measure of good government, in the interest of peace, comfort, and good order of the Commonwealth. It has been asserted over and over by the public press that the majority in the present Legislature is determined not to grant any relief from the oppression of our present Sunday laws, no matter what arguments may be advanced for it. So emphatic have been these assertions that we were doubtful whether we should spend our time and money for the purpose of appealing to you. But we came to the conclusion that we should test the party which controls our legislation this year and secure for us and for the people a safe basis for future political action.

No provision of the excise law has in the past and at the present time been the cause of such great trouble, excitement, annoyance, and chicanery as the section which provides for the closing of the saloons on Sunday. Take this provision out of the law, and our courts will have to deal with very few excise cases, and the difficult problem how to take the liquor question out of politics will be thereby solved without fail. The records of the District Attorney's office and of the police courts in New-York City, as well as the many campaigns in which the excise question has played a part, furnish the proof for this assertion.

So far we have neither seen nor heard any opposition to our proposed amendment of the law. Dr. Parkhurst has indorsed it in a most emphatic manner. Edward Lauterbach of New-York has approved of it without reserve. Mr. Ottendorfer has declared it a wise and judicious measure, and the Excise Committee of the Chamber of Commerce would have agreed to it but for its infatuation with the local-option scheme, which we deem impracticable because of its doubtful constitutionality, its great expense to the respective communities, and the unnecessary trouble and excitement into which it would throw the people for many weeks. Local option should be resorted to only in case where the Legislature has not the courage of its conviction, or where there is great doubt about the sentiment of the people, which, so far as the City of New-York at least is concerned, is not the case in regard to the question under discussion. At the last election all the political organizations of our city, except the Prohibition Party, did, in their Platforms, declared themselves practically in favor of a liberal change in our Sunday laws, and this platform declaration was conclusively ratified by the popular verdict rendered on election day.

Our proposition, if enacted into law, will be a happy compromise between the Sabbatarians, who want strict prohobition on Sunday, and the great number of citizens who want all the saloons open at certain hours on Sunday. It will promote decency and respect for the law.

Should the measure, however, fail of enactment and should the Raines bill pass, it will be as certain as the rising of the sun in the morning that the Republican Party will suffer at the next election, at least in all the cities of the State, the same defeat which it met last Fall in New-York City, because the provisions of the Raines bill will create in every community of the State, not one, but dozens of Roosevelts, and they will, like their New-York prototype, be the grave diggers of the Republican Party.

To Chairman Higgins, Mr. Grosse said there were 300,000 people in New-York City who would improve an opportunity to have wines and beer with their meals on Sunday. Many of these people, Mr. Grosse said, now were compelled to go to restaurants on Sunday for their meals.

Senator Higgins—Didn't your organization last Fall decide what this Legislature would do?

Mr. Grosse—We acted according to our judgment, and if the Legislature does as common report says, we will not have been disappointed. But for the oppression of the Sunday question the Republicans would have been successful in New-York City at the late election.

Senator Higgins—You are a Democratic office holder?

Mr. Grosse—That has no affect on my opinion. I have never been affiliated with Tammany Hall, and have never voted the Tammany ticket, unless the Democratic Party was united on the ticket.

Senator Raines—All laws are violated.

Mr. Grosse—Yes, but not generally, as these excise laws are violated, at least. The people do not support your laws. They are thirsty as well on Sunday as on other days, and they must drink. The violations of the excise law are largely caused by a fear of losing profits. A man fears that his neighbor will keep open during prescribed hours. The liquor dealers are not in business for their health.

Senator Raines—If we provide for opening the saloons between certain hours, do you think there would be violations during the rest of the day?

Mr. Grosse—It depends on the hours you allow the opening. I believe if you allow saloons to open on Sunday between 1 P. M. and midnight there will be no violations during the other hours.

Dr. Atterbury broke in with the statement that he had heard Mr. Smith, editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, say that the liquor interests in New-York City were represented by 90,000 voters, who voted together, and carried the late election for the Democrats.

Frederick B. House retorted that he knew that two-thirds of the liquor dealers of New-York City voted the Republican ticket last Fall.

The Rev. Dr. Bradley of New-York spoke for the Church Temperance Society against the Sunday opening of saloons. He opposed the submission of the question to what he termed the "foreign" city of New-York. Local option, he said, was opposed to moral law. Law, he said, should not be the will of the people, but right. The Legislature had no more right to submit to the people the question whether bartenders should work on Sundays than to submit the question whether hodcarriers should work on Sundays. "The Continent of Europe is tiring of its Sunday. If Paris is tiring of the Continental Sunday, why should free America adopt it?"

J. Bogardus, representing the National Temperance Organization, said the enforcement of the Sunday-closing law in New-York City resulted in Jefferson Market Police Court on Monday mornings having many less cases. Bellevue Hospital's alcoholic ward at times on Monday has not been half full of patients, where before the ward was overcrowded. His organization opposed Sunday opening of saloons.

Alexander Selkirk of Albany said he appeared in behalf of the people—the homeless children and others unrepresented. He opposed the Raines bill, saying it would not reduce the volume of the liquor business.

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MR. BUTTS'S BILL NOT ADVANCED.

The Assembly Refuses to Take the Relief Measure from the Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—There was considerable interest in the session of the House when it opened this morning. It was in anticipation of the argument on excise matters, expected when Mr Butts would move to discharge the Excise Committee from consideration of his bill to relieve liquor dealers in New-York City from loss which they would sustain through the decision of the Court of Appeals upon the question of maintaining a saloon within 200 feet of a church or school.

When the Chair recognized Mr. Butts, he moved to discharge the committee, and that his bill for the relief of liquor dealers be placed on second reading. He said there was no politics whatever in the bill. There was a difference between his bill and the resolution of Mr. Finn. That resolution had called for relief, but the majority leader had stated that it was not in legal form. His bill legalized the relief and should be advanced. Even now the Excise Board of New-York City was beginning actions by which at least 1,500 licenses would be annulled. Something must be done, and that quickly, or thousands of dollars would be lost by people who had done no intentional wrong. The bill simply provides that these 1,500 liquor dealers should be allowed to do business for sixty days, until something is done for their further relief.

Licenses had not been granted legally. It was useless to consider this matter any way, for the question was one for temporary relief until something could be done for permanent relief. If a man were drowning or his house burning the people would not stop to argue why the man was in the water, or why his house was in flames. Mr. Butts then renewed his motion.

Mr. Allds, Chairman of the Excise Committee, said that it had occurred to him that it would be a good idea to have the matter again passed upon by the Court of Appeals. There was an element of justice in the bill that appealed to the common sense of men. Still, he could not entirely agree with Mr. Butts as to discharging the committee. There was a question as to whether the bill would be constitutional and well enough drawn so that it would allow the saloon keepers to be benefited to continue to do business. Personally he was in sympathy with Mr. Butts, but the relief should be by a more carefully considered bill.

Mr. Lexow asked if Mr. Allds knew when the question could be considered by the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Allds answered that he did not.

A vigorous speech urging immediate action was then made by Mr. Trainor. The Excise Committee had various important bills before it, and it should take action upon them immediately.

This was the case, Mr. Butts said. The question before the House did not relate to excise bills. It related to the one bill which purposed to give necessary relief. Mr. Butts continued that he considered the Chairman of the Excise Committee fair in his statement of the case, for, he (Mr. Butts) had understood him to say that a motion to consider this important matter had been already made to the Court of Appeals. Mr. Butts asked if this was what Mr. Allis had said.

The Excise Committee Chairman replied that he understood that such a motion was to be made.

This changed the matter, then, said Mr. Butts. The question was not one of excise. It was of fair play. It was not a measure where party lines should be drawn. If politics were injected into it, it would have to come from the majority side.

Mr. Butts called for the yeas and nays upon his motion, but gave way to Mr. Robbins, of Allegany, Chairman of the Committee on Codes, who asked if Mr. Butts's bill proposed to protect a man who, since the Act of 1892, had purchased or rented property not previously occupied for a liquor business and taken out a license.

Mr. Finn said there was not a place in New-York which existed under such conditions.

This statement was reiterated by Mr. Butts and Mr. Trainor. As a former excise officer in New-York City the latter member stated that time and again application to establish a saloon within 200 or even 400 feet of a church had been made and repeatedly refused. So there were no saloons affected by the bill except those established prior to the act of 1892.

An attack upon Mr. Butts's motion was made by Mr. O'Grady. It was, he said, only due to the good nature of the House that Mr. Butts had been allowed to make his motion or have it considered at all. In the first place, the question was out of order to discharge a committee when it had not had at least one meeting. The committee had not had the bill under consideration at all. The question was not brought before the House in good faith, for Mr. Butts had had an opportunity to make the motion to the joint Excise Committee when it held a meeting yesterday. He had not appeared before the committee and made such a request.

Mr. O'Grady gave the minority warning that during this session, at least, no step so important to the people as was the excise matter would be considered in a precipitate manner. Then, as to the question, there was no suspicion but the position of the Chairman of the Excise Committee was right in demanding that time be allowed for his committee to consider the bill. Mr. O'Grady could not see what the immediate necessity was for considering the bill. It might affect some liquor dealers in New-York City, but Mr. O'Grady could not consider what Mr. Butts's interest was in the matter.

Mr. Butts (who comes from Harlem) said he came from a rural district, more rural than was Mr. O'Grady's, and he was a hayseed.

The question could not, Mr. O'Grady said, be so very important, for the New-York papers had not discussed the matter half so much as the gentlemen who were furthering it desired them to. Mr. O'Grady contended that Mr. Butts did not represent any one definitely.

This accusation, Mr. Butts said, was unjust. He not only represented the most beautiful district in the State, but in its demand was representing Justice and the whole State. Such statements, Mr. Butts said, were unworthy of the gentleman from Monroe.

Mr. Butts's motion to discharge the committee was lost; 96 nays, 39 yeas.

Stealing St. Paul Cargo.

Four men who said they were laborers were caught yesterday afternoon stealing some of the freight which had been brought to Pier No. 14 North River, the American Line dock, from the grounded steamship St. Paul. The goods were taken to Pier A, at the Battery. They were valued at over $200, and included preserved peaches, sardines, fancy table covers, and olive oil. The prisoners, who were locked up at the Church Street Police Station, gave their pedigrees as follows: James Garry, Swan Street, and John Flennis, 31 Bay Street, Staten Island; George Lindsay, who at first said he was a steward on the St. Paul, of 23 Canal Street, and Edward Davis of New-London, Conn., who was recognized as a sailor on the steamship.

John J. McDermitt of Stapleton, S. I., a fireman on the St. Paul, was also arrested on suspicion, but was let go.

A West Side Good Government Club.

At a meeting of the new Good Government Club for the Nineteenth Assembly District last night at 302 West Seventy-sixth Street, the following officers were elected:

President—George Haven Putnam; Vice Presidents—Henry R. Kunhardt and Frank H. Dodd; Treasurer—A. Shiland, Jr.; Secretary—Joseph M. Price.

Standing committees were appointed, and it was resolved to incorporate the club. The club has a constitution similar to those of other Good Government Clubs, and it intends to join the federation.

The following Trustees were present at the meeting: Frank H. Dodd, Franklin H. Giddings, Percival Knauth, Henry R. Kunhardt, Antonio Knauth, H. B. Laidlaw, A. A. Levi, P. J. Mosenthal, J. H. C. Nevins, Joseph M. Price, A. W. Watson, and A. Whitman.

To Bring the Foyle up To-day.

The wrecking tug John Fuller put into Quarantine at 11:30 A. M. yesterday with the Captain, second mate, and one seaman of the ship Foyle, which was beached at Sandy Hook in a leaking condition. The mate is to go to the hospital for treatment for injuries received in burning rockets when the ship was in distress. The Foyle has been pumped out, and the cargo will be partly discharged to lighten the ship. She will probably be brought to the city to-day.

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LEXOW'S PLAN UNFOLDS

Consolidation to be Pushed Regardless of Protests.

MANY SCHEMES RELATING TO DETAIL

Commissioner Parker Will Draw Bills—Consolidationists Have the Floor—A Hearing in New-York Saturday.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—It will not be very long before some of the proposed plans for consolidation are before the Legislature in detail.

The commission's bill declaring union an accomplished fact is to be passed over the protests of Brooklyn men, according to the present intentions, and other bills will be presented without delay.

Senator Lexow said after the hearing today that his sub-committee would turn in its preliminary report in a few days.

"After that report is presented I shall at once move the Consolidation bill," said Senator Lexow.

So the programme begins to unfold itself. The supplemental bills will be prepared by Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker. He has given a great deal of study to the Greater New-York problem, and will not require much time in the preparation of the initial measure. Such bills as he prepares will have to run the gantlet of the Platt politicians after they leave his hands. Commissioner Parker was here to-day and made an argument in favor of consolidation before Mr. Lexow's committee. In the course of that argument he touched briefly on the stories that the consolidation measures are to be shaped to meet the exigencies of the Platt machine.

"It has been said," remarked Commissioner Parker, "that the consolidation is to be shaped by partisan politics. I believe if politics is brought into this great question it will hang like a dark cloud over the heads of those who are responsible for it for twenty years to come. The party that injects politics into the union will be made to suffer for it by the people."

The committee of which Mr. Lexow is Chairman will go on investigating "how to consolidate" as soon as it has submitted its preliminary report. If there is any trouble over the details, it is likely to come when that committee finds that it can make up the details to suit the Republican machine and it attempts to do so over the heads of the commission and its advisers, who are working on another basis.

It will be under some proposed change of this sort that the attempt may be made to "get rid of Commissioner Roosevelt."

A slight change in the programme for the immediate future was made to-night. To-day's hearing was not the final one, as Senator Lexow said yesterday it would be. The sub-committee will sit in New-York City Saturday and listen to whatever any one may choose to say for or against consolidation. This, Senator Lexow said, is because the New-York legislators asked for it. No one attaches any great importance to the hearing.

"I don't know as there will be any one there to speak," said Mr. Lexow. "I don't know as any one in New-York City wants to be heard. We have had no request for a hearing there, and are going to that city simply at the suggestion of the New-York members of the Legislature."

That will be the final session, and it would be no surprise if Mr. Lexow turned in his preliminary report some day next week.

At the opening of the hearing to-day, Senator Brush read a telegram which he had received from William C. Redfield of Brooklyn. It stated that the anti-consolidationists did not desire another hearing, as there had been full hearings heretofore.

After the telegram had been filed with the committee, Chairman Lexow stated that as Assemblyman Wilson was the introducer of the resubmission bill in the Assembly, the committee would like to hear from him.

Mr. Wilson had little to say, he said. Still, he thought that the friends of resubmission ought to have more time to mature their plans.

Chairman Lexow answered that the telegram announced that the friends of resubmission claimed that they did not want another hearing. Mr. Lexow then asked if there were any present who were for resubmission, and when he received no answer he said the committee would listen to those favoring consolidation. He wished, he added, to hear only new arguments.

Gen. G. W. Wingate claimed that the people had once settled the question of consolidation by their votes. Those who had voted upon the matter were over twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and capable of passing with reason upon the question. The arguments against consolidation were those of sentimentalists. They put forth no good arguments. The railroad companies, the business men, and all the leading people wanted to join the two cities. If this were done, the stagnation of business in Brooklyn would be stopped, and people would, as they are not now able to, obtain money upon their little houses in the City of Churches.

The argument of the men who favored referendum, continued Gen. Wingate, was not in good faith. It was proposed so that they could secure, between the passage of the bill and the referendum, enough crystalized power to kill the proposition. The question of consolidation should be looked into carefully, but it should be adopted.

James Matthews, who acted as manager of those who spoke for consolidation, read a letter from Henry Batterman of Brooklyn, advocating consolidation, and stating that a majority of the people in his district favored the question of joining the two cities.

Senator Brush denied the statement contained in the letter. Mr. Brush said he represented the district which Mr. Batterman referred to, and he was positive that the people were opposed to a Greater New-York.

Judge Asa W. Tenney of Brooklyn, claimed that as the Chairman wished new ideas and new speakers, he could say but little. The question itself was not a new one. It had gone to the people and been decided by them. Judge Tenney then vigorously stated that the resubmission idea was un-American and unconstitutional. The people, some of them, stated that the vote was a guess, but the law, the foundation of American principles, was that no question submitted to the people and accepted could again be submitted. Judge Tenney then quoted the law of 1894, which submitted the question.

Senator Brush interrupted the speaker to ask him if he thought the law of 1894 was binding upon the Legislature of last year, and if it should have passed a law for consolidation.

"It tried to," said Senator Lexow, in answer to Mr. Brush, as he added: "I deem it just to say that the Assembly did its duty last year, and passed the bill. In the Senate, however, the bill was obstructed, and the obstruction was caused by the same people that are opposing the bill now."

Mr. Tenney then continued his argument. He said that after a charter had been passed upon by the Legislature it was not right that it should be submitted to the people. A city was a corporation. It was a creature of the Legislature. It would be as sensible to say that the charter of a bank might be submitted to the people. Resubmission was not responsible. He was, Judge Tenney said, perfectly satisfied to leave the making of a charter to the Legislature, and he would not ask that it be submitted to the people. He wanted a Greater New-York. The Cities of Brooklyn and New-York were both upon the same bay. There should be a city on New-York Harbor of which the Nation could be proud. London is on both sides of the Thames. The Judge closed his remarks with a plea for the Legislature to hasten to join the two cities, but urged that the matter be kept out of politics.

Senator Wray read a telegram from the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn favoring a referendum.

Judge Tenney asked how many were present when the subject matter of the telegram was passed upon.

Mr. Wray did not know, but thought the club was well represented.

The Judge had, he said, heard that the meeting was not well attended.

Senator Wray then spoke in favor of a referendum. He was, he said, a friend of consolidation, but he could not see the necessity of the matter being forced upon the people. The people had not understood what they were voting upon when they accepted the annexation proposition, and if the cities were to be joined, the people should now have a chance to pass upon the charter by which they were to be governed.

Andrew A. Parker reviewed the ideas suggested by the people who had appeared before the committee at a former hearing, and summed them all up in favor of consolidation. The people, he contended, were but taking the initial steps in the matter. There were always complaints to all good schemes. Even when the foundation of Solomon's temple was begun, the sparrows twittered at being disturbed, they twittered when the temple was well under way, they twittered when the roof was placed, but when the temple was completed, they quietly reposed in the cornices. So was it with the opponents to consolidation. They complained, but when some day the structure was completed, they would bless the hands that had built so well.

Senator Brush asked the speaker if the bill did not provide for Boards of Supervisors. Mr. Parker thought it did.

At this, Senator Brush stated that the City of Brooklyn had just decided against Boards of Supervisors, and did not want any more.

"Did you not once run for Supervisor, Dr. Brush?" asked Assemblyman McKeown.

"Yes," said the Senator, "but it was a great while ago, and I am sorry for it."

Senator McNulty wished, he said, to place himself on record as a consolidationist, although he had been threatened with defeat if he favored it before election.

AGAINST A UNIFORM RATE.

Protest by the Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League.

The Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League of New-York sent out a statement yesterday, signed by Cyrus Clark, Cornelius Doremus, R. H. L. Townsend, Benjamin F. Romaine, Augustus A. Levey, and James A. Deering, in relation to the probable effect upon property interests in this city if the legislation proposed by the Greater New-York Commission is carried out upon a basis of equalization of taxation and valuation.

The bill now before the Legislature directs the commission to prepare bills for "attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged."

The statement of the Taxpayers' Anti-Equalization League declares that "with consolidation and a uniform rate of taxation on the valuations as given in 1894 in the two cities, [New-York and Brooklyn,] the rate of taxation in the consolidated city would be less than $2 on $100"; that "with consolidation and a uniform rate of taxation with the valuations in New-York raised to 70 per cent. of real values, as in Brooklyn, the rate of taxation in the consolidated city would be less than $1.56 on $100," and that "with a tax levy of $2.62 on $100—being Brooklyn's tax rate in 1894 on the valuation of the two cities at 70 per cent. of the real values—there would be more than $35,000,000 raised beyond the sum necessary to meet the whole budget of the consolidated city."

The tables given in the statement put the Kings County valuations for 1895 at $549,469,412, and those of New-York at $2,003,332,037. The Kings County budget is placed at $14,500,000 and that of New-York at $37,500,000.

The statement says:

If either or both "equalization of valuation and taxation" is to be a condition of consolidation, those questions should be submitted to the taxpayers and rent payers of New-York. The submission of the naked question of consolidation gave no notice whatever to the electors of New-York that their taxes would be increased or their property interests affected. To impose such a scheme as a prerequisite of consolidation is a grave political blunder, certain to react most disastrously on any party or individuals responsible for it.

The league proposes to call a meeting soon of citizens and property owners "in order to effect an organization to the end that proper effort shall be made to see to it that in any legislation looking toward consolidation, either now or in the future, the interests of New-York taxpayers shall be safeguarded, and that no such proposition as this so-called equalization of taxation shall be carried out." The office of the league is at 20 Nassau Street.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

CHICKERING PIANOS

CHICKERING & SONS,
FIFTH AVE. & 18TH ST.

THE ST. PAUL STILL AGROUND

A Supreme Effort to be Made To-day to Release the Vessel—A Storm Tide May Be Necessary.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 29.—The January full moon beamed brightly on the steamship St. Paul to-night, but, contrary to expectation, the advent of the orb of night was not attended with the presaged full tide, consequently the ship remains on the beach. Neither was the longed-for easterly wind forthcoming. The wind this afternoon blew from the southeast, but its vigor was not strong enough to even ripple the sea. Manager Martin of the local telephone exchange estimated that the wind was blowing nine miles an hour this morning, with no prospects of becoming stronger.

Mr. Martin boarded the vessel early in the day to look after his novel marine telephone line connecting the ship with the shore. He was greeted by Capt. Jamison. Mr. Martin asked the commander if the telephone was in good working order. "Excellent," said the Captain, "but I am going to break your wire to-night or to-morrow morning, because the steamer is going to leave this beach before Thursday night."

The Captain meant well, but the elements which supply this section of the coast with weather are unreliable and if the old mariners are to be believed the telephone line will remain intact until what they term a full-storm tide occurs.

At the morning flood tide, which was full at 8 o'clock, an attempt was made to float the ship. Three monster tugs pulled themselves almost out of the water in their efforts to move the vessel. The kedge anchor and capstans were utilized, but with this combined power the ship moved only twenty-one feet, and then refused to budge another inch. No attempt was made to move the St. Paul this afternoon.

A further supply of coal was placed in the steamer's bunkers to-day. The crew set to work lightening the ship. The lifeboats davits, tackle, and, in fact, every piece of detachable deck fixture, were removed and placed on a lighter. The two topmasts were also lowered to centralize the weight. The last piece of cargo was taken out this morning, consequently the ship is many tons lighter than yesterday.

President Clement A. Griscom of Philadelphia, with his son, Clement, Jr., arrived today. They boarded the steamer at 4 o'clock this afternoon with the intention of remaining on her until she floats, providing it is not later than to-morrow evening. Mr. Griscom is satisfied that everything possible is being done to save the vessel.

The wrecking masters have everything ready for the supreme effort, which is to be made to-morrow morning, to float the St. Paul. The trial will take place shortly after 8 o'clock, and if unsuccessful they will not renew their efforts until there is a storm tide. Customs Inspector J. C. Patterson left the steamer to-day, there being no further need of his services.

The steam railroads carried thousands to this place to-day. Some of the visitors came from a distance of 300 miles.

STOLEN PROPERTY IDENTIFIED

Daniel Lord and T. F. Oakes Claim Articles in the Anderson Collection—Mrs. Burden at Headquarters.

The miscellaneous property recovered by the Central Office detectives from pawnshops and other places through the arrest of Andrew J. Anderson, who is now in the Tombs, was seen by many persons yesterday.

Rumor had it that Mrs. Isaac Townsend Burden, whose home in Madison Square was robbed of nearly $59,000 in diamond jewelry a month ago, looked at the property, but the story was based on a call she made at the Detective Bureau. Chief Detective O'Brien refused to tell why she called, or to admit or deny that there was anything new in regard to this diamond robbery.

Daniel Lord of Lord, Day & Lord, lawyers at 120 Broadway, identified among the Anderson articles a blue enameled clock set with brilliants, a gold scarf pin, two old silver coins, and one silver fruit knife, an heirloom, as his property. These articles were stolen Aug. 7, 1894, from his country house at Lawrence, L. I. The detectives recovered the things in a pawnshop.

Thomas F. Oakes, receiver for the Northern Pacific Railroad, claimed a silver tray, a silver ash receiver, and a cigar holder which were stolen from his house at Mamaroneck.

In the unclaimed property is no article of great value or interest. Much of it consists of common jewelry and cheap ornaments.

The detectives have not yet given Anderson any other rating than that of a receiver of stolen goods or a go-between for thieves. They have not yet found Anderson's correspondent, Ethel Swayne.

Machines for Anti-Trust Men.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Venners-Prieth Cigarette Machine Company has secured an order from the Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Company of St. Louis for fifty machines, each of which will be capable of turning out 400 perfect cigarettes a minute. It is the intention of those behind the machine company not to sell any of the machines to firms which are in the Tobacco Trust.

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

Does not "club" with periodicals of any sort, nor is it allowed to be offered as a "premium" with any article whatsoever.

No cut-rates, no schemes, no premiums are sanctioned.

The magazine sells only by and of itself,—and at one price:

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ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR

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BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

READ THIS!

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1894.
RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA SPRING WATER.
159 West 23d St., New-York.

Dear Sir—I have been suffering from acute Bright's Disease for eight months. The disease did not respond to any medicine until Dr. J. S. King, of 823 De Kalb Ave., this city, prescribed your Brom-Lithia Spring Water. I have taken three gallons of the water and am entirely cured and so pronounced by the doctor. I am able to attend to business as a merchant and now feel better than I have for a great many years. I take great pleasure in stating what the water has done for me. Yours truly,
(Signed) WILLIAM DETERLING, 158 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A dose is but a wineglassful four times a day.
A case of 12 quarts will last about 6 weeks.
A jug of 4 quarts will last about 2 weeks.

(For sale by all first-class druggists.)
Circulars mailed free. Write or call for same.
Main Depot—159 W. 23d St., Tel. 510-18.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Ave.; B. G. Kraft, 101 West 125th St.; Hudnut's, 205 and 1,201 Broadway, and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Ave.

VICTORY FOR THE REED MEN

Speaker's Forces Win in the Louisiana State Republican Convention—Certain to Have Delegates.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The Republican State Convention convened to-day at noon at Odd Fellows Hall. Every parish in the State and all the wards of New-Orleans were represented for the first time since the downfall of Republican rule in Louisiana. The convention was stormy and was filled with interesting events from the start. Early in the action the contest between the Reed and McKinley forces was on, and the first contest resulted in a decided Reed victory.

The McKinley element nominated Mr. Tucker of St. Mary's Parish for temporary Chairman, while the Reed forces named Guichard of New-Orleans. The debate on the matter lasted all the afternoon. Charges were made on both sides of bargains and purchase of votes and selling out. The McKinley people tried to confuse the fight by making it a personal onslaught on Guichard, accusing him of corruption and appealing to the country element to vote against the city man. Then the Reed men rallied and put the question fairly on a Reed or McKinley issue. Reed was declared to be the successor of Blaine, the friend of the colored man, and a friend to a fair and free vote in the South. On the contrary, it was charged that McKinley was a hedger on the Force bill, and that in the last convention the Harrison and McKinley elements had taken only an equivocal stand on the question of enforcing fair treatment of the colored voters.

The delegates were urged to regard the question before them plainly as a question whether Reed or McKinley was their choice and to vote accordingly. After a fiery debate, Guichard, the Reed nominee, was elected temporary Chairman by a vote of three to one, the McKinley nominee receiving only a little more than 100 votes. During the debate both sides took opportunity to say that it was their intention to unite with the sugar planters and the Populists in opposition to the Democratic ticket, and declared that the combination would insure the defeat of the suffrage amendment which is to nullify the negro vote.

After the settlement of the question of temporary Chairmanship, the committees were appointed, and the routine work of the convention was proceeded with.

The convention will be in session for at least a day longer.

It is reported that the Committee on Credentials will report adversely to about 250 contestants to-morrow. This will mean two conventions and three Presidential delegations, one from the sugar planters, the National Convention taking its choice.

MR. MORTON'S CHANCES UNINJURED.

So Thinks Mr. Hackett—Ex-Secretary Foster's Presidential Views.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, insists that the factional fight among the Republicans in this city will make no difference whatever with Gov. Morton's chance of getting the Presidential nomination. Mr. Hackett is just now an ardent Platt man, and, of course, cannot see how anything that Mr. Platt may say in his attacks upon the anti-Platt men can injure Gov. Morton's chances in any way.

"Every Republican in this State," says Mr. Hackett, "is virtually pledged to support Gov. Morton for the Presidency."

There is a rumor that ex-Senator Warner Miller is opposed to having Chairman Edward Lauterbach go to St. Louis as one of the four delegates at large. If this proves to be true there may be some interesting results.

It is understood that when the Republican State Committee meets here on Feb. 8 it will select March 24 as the date, and it will set as the place for holding the Republican State Convention. It will probably be held in the Lexington Opera House.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles Foster of Ohio arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. He said that Gov. McKinley would be nominated because he represents protection. As to the report that Senator Quay would be first for Reed and then for McKinley, ex-Secretary Foster said:

"That shows that Senator Quay does not wish to get left; he wants to be on the winning side. The Senator is a shrewd and wise politician, and, no doubt, he sees the McKinley drift. To use a slang phrase, he wishes to get on the band wagon of the successful candidate.

"Ex-Senator Platt will stick to his candidate through thick and thin, and sink with him if necessary, but Senator Quay, when he sees that his candidate is not in the race, is likely to stampede things in favor of the winning man."

"What do you think of Gov. Morton's candidacy?"

"Personally I believe the Republican leaders and the people in New-York are in earnest in their support of Gov. Morton, but the people outside of this State do not think so. You cannot make them believe that the politicians in this State are supporting him in good faith, and will stick to him after a few ballots have been cast. This, of course, is a serious handicap for the Governor. I have been here several times, and I am fully convinced that his candidacy is heartily supported here by Mr. Platt and all the Republicans. If the people elsewhere viewed his candidacy seriously, I confess he would be a strong man, for he is popular. He has a pleasing personality, he is an admirable gentleman, and, all in all, he has qualities that create and retain the good will of every one. But what availeth all these splendid attributes if the people do not think his sponsors are sincere? His political Presidential house is builded on sand, and, lo! the wind and the storm of the convention may wash it away."

Mr. Foster, who was in President Harrison's Cabinet, says that he does not believe that Gen. Harrison will be a candidate at St. Louis.

Gleeson Is for Reed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Andrew Gleeson, who was yesterday elected one of the District of Columbia delegates to the Republican Convention, called at the Capitol today to see Speaker Reed. The Speaker received Mr. Gleeson very courteously, and the latter took occasion to say that he was for Reed first, last, and all the time, had been a consistent Reed man since the death of Blaine, and that any statement that he was for McKinley was based upon misapprehension.

Kentucky Dead-lock Continues.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 29.—The joint ballot for Senator to-day resulted in a continuation of the dead-lock. The anti-Blackburn Democrats voted for Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner. The vote stood: Hunter, 66; Blackburn, 37; Buckner, 9; Wilson, 1; Brown, 1.

New-Jersey Masons Meet.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.—The one hundred and ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New-Jersey convened at 10 o'clock this morning with all the grand officers in attendance.

The Secretary's report showed 15,685 members on the roster, an increase of 441 over last year. Two hundred and fifty deaths occurred during the year.

F. C. Hawkins was elected Grand Master.

To Eject the Minister-Undertaker.

GUTTENBERG, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Rev. W. S. Clark, who resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church because he received only $50 for six months, and who embarked in the undertaking business, has not made enough in his new business to pay his rent. He was notified to-day to appear before Recorder Walter next Monday and show cause why he should not be ejected from the premises he occupies.

NEEDS MR. CLEVELAND'S APPROVAL

The Armenian Resolution, It Is Believed, Requires the President's Signature to Make It Legal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—With regard to the so-called "concurrent resolution" as to Armenian affairs, which makes a request on the President to bring the opinion of Congress to the attention of the signatory powers to the Berlin treaty, a nice constitutional question was raised in the House of Representatives during its discussion, and is again raised in official circles as to whether this "concurrent resolution" is not in fact a "joint resolution" within the meaning of Article I., Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States.

If this be so, it, of course, follows that however misnamed, "concurrent or otherwise, the resolution falls within the provisions of the third clause of the section referred to, which require that "Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate or House of Representatives may be necessary, (except on a question of adjournment,) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill."

It is held by parliamentarians that a bill enacted enters permanently into the statutes, that joint resolutions deals with matters of temporary existence, while a concurrent resolution relates to an affair exclusively connected with Congress, as for example the adjournment of both houses for a longer period than three days, or an order for the payment of small contingent expenses, with no contemplation of bringing in any Executive interference

THE SENATE DISGRACED

Senator Tillman Permitted to Violate All the Proprieties.

COARSE ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT

The South Carolinian Denounces the Administration, Congress, Bankers, and Pretty Much Everybody Except Free Silver Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Abuse of the President, and coarse abuse at that, was the distinguishing feature of the speech of Mr. Tillman delivered in the Senate this afternoon. The South Carolinian had given notice of his intention to speak, and as it was generally understood that he proposed to "cut loose," nearly every seat was filled when he took the floor.

Mr. Tillman is not a graceful speaker. His oratory is of the explosive variety, and sometimes the explosions occur when least expected, so that nervous persons who may happen to be in sound of his voice need to keep close watch of him in order to avoid sudden shock. He was attired in a suit of rusty black to-day, and presented a picturesque figure as he strode up and down, gesticulating and reading from proof slips. He has a trick of wiggling his left hand, when desirous of emphasizing a point, which is indescribably funny. His right hand is never employed in that peculiar movement.

Mr. Tillman's seat is on the rear row on the Democratic side, but to-day he took possession of the desk of Mr. Jones of Arkansas, which is almost directly in front of the President, and considerable of the space adjoining it. He requires plenty of room when he makes a speech. Before he had spoken fifteen minutes the floor in the rear of the Senator's seat was occupied by members of the House who had come for entertainment. The desire to learn to what lengths Tillman would go accounted for the large attendance.

As might have been expected, Tillman violated the proprieties. A coarser speech has never been delivered in the Senate Chamber. It did not, however, affect the sensibilities of the Senators surrounding him. Some of them laughed at his uncouth witticisms and appeared to be intensely amused. Tillman was unfortunate in attacking Mr. Hoar because of a statement made by the latter Jan. 3 relative to the decadence of Southern statesmen. The Massachusetts Senator was in fighting trim, and he defended himself so ably that at least three pages of Tillman's printed speech were rendered worthless. Many who heard the complete speech are referring to-night with great satisfaction to Mr. Hoar's scathing remarks. Times have indeed changed when the Senate can be entertained by a man of the calibre of Tillman.

Tillman's speech was supposed to be in favor of the Finance Committee's substitute for the House bill. He charged that the financial derangement, and all the cry about sound money were part and parcel of a "damnable scheme of robbery," having for its object, first, the utter destruction of silver as a money metal; second, the increase of the public debt by the issue of gold bonds; and third, the surrender to corporations of the power to issue all paper money and to give them a monopoly of that function.

If the secret history of the year 1892 should ever be written, he declared, it would disclose the fact that the gold ring of New-York, which embraced nearly all the bankers in the Eastern and Middle States, and the stock gamblers of Wall Street, controlled the Presidential nominations of both the Democratic and Republican parties, and had an understanding with the managers, or with both, the candidates themselves, in regard to what policy should be pursued toward our finances. They contributed money for the booming of Mr. Cleveland as the only available Democratic candidate, and they abused and ridiculed every other Democratic aspirant. Mr. Cleveland was undoubtedly very strong with the mass of the people, and his patriotic and sympathetic utterances during his first Administration, in behalf of the agricultural classes, gave him great strength; but there was no doubt that money was used lavishly, and that there were pledges made in regard to the distributions of patronage as a means of controlling delegates and securing votes.

There was plain evidence to show that the President himself had weakened on the question of tariff reform, and the financial plank was cunningly drafted so as to satisfy both gold and silver men with the intention that it should be interpreted, if Cleveland was elected, as meaning the cessation of silver coinage and the forcing of a gold standard upon the people. Interpreted according to the plain use and meaning of English words, the platform meant bimetallism, but there were conditions and ambiguous phrases which had afforded no excuse to the elastic conscience of the "bull-headed and self-idolatrous man who holds the reins of power" to pursue the policy he has. Whether the scheme was agreed to by the President in person or not, and whether he bound himself in plain terms or not, would perhaps never be known. His course had been unswerving in the absolute contradiction of his public professions and letter of acceptance. The expectations and interests of the people had been forgotten and ignored. The party which elected him had been betrayed, and its banners, which floated so triumphantly in the breezes of 1892, now trailed in the dust of defeat. The practical destruction of the party had been accomplished.

Mr. Tillman quoted from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, and commented upon it in these words:

> There is nothing here which would warrant one to expect that the leader of the Democratic Party, its head and guide, would ignore the platform and treat with contempt the trusted lieutenants whom the people had sent to the National capital to assist in shaping the party's policy. The language would lead us to expect the very reverse. How many of these reasonable expectations have been met? How many of you, men grown old and gray in the service of the party and of the Nation, men who were its trusted leaders before Cleveland was ever heard of, how many, I say, have been called into his councils? If any, speak; I shall be glad to hear them. Where has this man sunk his personality? Whom has he consulted? Whose advice has he recognized? None but that of the bootlicks and sycophants who have crawled on their knees for the crumbs of patronage and betrayed their constituents for the offices in his gift.
>
> In the entire history of this country the high office of President has never been so prostituted, and never has the appointing power been so abused. Claiming to be the apostle of civil service reform, he has debauched the civil service by making appointments only of those whose sponsors would surrender their manhood and, with bated breath, walk with submissive head in his presence. With relentless purpose he has ignored his oath of office to uphold and obey the law, and has paid out gold instead of coin and issued bonds to buy more gold, by both actions overriding the law and giving no heed to the interests of any but his moneyed friends—I might say his owners or partners.

Mr. Tillman went on to pay his respects to the Secretary of the Treasury in these terms:

> An honest Secretary of the Treasury would have resigned his office rather than submit to the dictation of a chief, would have paid out silver to protect the Treasury from the gold gamblers and bond grabbers, as the law and his oath of office required. But, alas! The old breed of Southern statesmen like Calhoun, who, after a life spent in the public service, had to be buried at public expense, and his debts paid by the State of South Carolina, is no more. No wonder the Senator from Massachusetts feels warranted in twitting us with the decay of Southern statesmanship and charging us with dishonesty. He charges it, however, in another connection and as aiding and abbetting this Judas from Kentucky, who, after a brilliant career of twenty years and more as leader and champion of the silver forces, has, in his old age, come to this pitiful pass. And then to think that the indictment thus brought against a whole section should have so much color of truth and of fact to back it up in the apostacy from their principles of the two other Secretaries from the South in the Cabinet of a President, who has so disgraced the name of Democracy.
>
> The South bows its head in shame at this exhibition of moral cowardice and despises the renegades, but I must remind the Senator from Massachusetts that there is as yet only moral turpitude and treachery to be charged against these men. The Southern Congressmen and Senators who came here poor are still poor. They have not become millionaires like some of their Northern brethren, and there is no Credit Mobilier steal, or Colfax scandal or Belknap bribery chargeable to any Southern man. Let him remember these things and keep back his cheers and taunts.

Further on in his speech, Mr. Tillman said:

> The responsibility of providing revenues and looking after the solvency of the Treasury, which rests with Congress, has been usurped by the President. Why is he not impeached? Because he is carrying out Republican policies, and the majority in the House of Representatives feel safe and believe that they are certain to elect the next President and obtain control of the Government. They are willing to load down the incompetent or dishonest Democracy (I say the incompetent "and" dishonest Democracy) with the odium of the misgovernment, to lend their help by acquiescence in wrongdoing. The policy is to do nothing—to preserve a masterly inactivity—and only obstruct where relief could be given. But there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and in this dark and dismal hour the words of Lincoln, the great and noble martyr—Lincoln, whose Republicanism was Democracy of the purest type compared with that of Cleveland—come like a promise from the grave. This greatest American of the nineteenth century said: "You can fool all of the people part of the time, and you can fool part of the people all of the time; but you can never fool all of the people all of the time." Unless that grand, inspired pledge to which he consecrated his auditors at Gettysburg is to be forgotten and come to naught, "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth," the people must shake off their lethargy and arouse themselves.
>
> The money changers are in the temple of our liberties, and have bought the sentinels on guard. It may be too late. God grant it be not so; but this great Republic can only be saved from the miseries of revolution and internecine strife in the near future by its citizens casting aside blind allegiance to party and marshaling themselves under the banner of Jefferson's democracy and Lincoln's Republicanism, determined to restore the Republic to the form in which it was left to us by the fathers. The encroachments of the Federal Judiciary, and the supineness and venality—corruption, I say—of the representative branches of the Government are causes of deep concern to all thinking and patriotic men. We are fast drifting into government by injunction in the interest of monopolies and corporations, and the Supreme Court, by one corrupt vote, annuls an act of Congress looking to the taxation of the rich.

Mr. Tillman related an anecdote of John Randolph of Roanoke, to whom a lady made an eloquent appeal in favor of the Greeks, then in revolution against the Turks. Waving his hand in the direction of a lot of ragged negro children around the house the eccentric Virginian said: "Madame, the Greeks are at your door," and with a bow he rode off. So Mr. Tillman would say to the Senator from Maine (Mr. Frye) and to the other Senators who stood here as exponents of the creed which would enslave the American people by the consummation of the scheme to which they are committed.

> The Armenians are here at your doors. In every city and hamlet and county of these United States they can be found, and I warn you they will not be held down for all time by the Turks who now oppress them. A day of reckoning will come unless there is no longer a just God in heaven, and when it does come, woe be unto those who have been among the oppressors of the people.
>
> The present struggle is unfortunately too like that which preceded the late civil war, inasmuch as it is sectional. The creditor and the manufacturing States of the North and East, those which have grown inordinately wealthy at the expense of the producing classes of the South and West, are urging this policy with the besotted blindness of Belshazzar. The old slaveholders of the South were not more arrogant or more determined. "The sordid despotism of wealth," to use the apt phrase of Justice Brown, is already felt throughout the land.

Mr. Tillman got into a colloquy with Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) as to an expression of the latter upon the decadence of Southern statesmen. And when Mr. Hoar said he would look up the record to justify himself, Mr. Tillman said that he would wait, but that he would not "wet his whistle," because a windmill could not be run by water.

Talking of the Sherman act, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "I would take my hat off to him, as I do, typically, [suiting the action to the word,] as the victor of victors in this financial conflict of a quarter of a century."

Mr. Jones, (Dem., Ark.) in parliamentary charge of the bill, made another effort to obtain consent to have a time fixed for taking the vote or for beginning the debate under the five-minute rule, but objections were interposed by Senators Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) and Hill, (Dem., N. Y.,) on the ground that several Senators desired to make speeches on the bill. To a question from Mr. Jones as to when Mr. Hill would consent to have the vote taken, Mr. Hill said that he would prefer the 6th day of February.

A motion to proceed to executive business was made by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and was withdrawn on the remonstrance of Mr. Jones that the Senate should give more than two hours a day to the Bond bill.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.,) then addressed the Senate in favor of bimetallism, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

WANT MORE APPRAISERS.

Business Men Make Statements to the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Ways and Means Committee this morning continued the hearing on the Administrative Customs bill.

J. C. Leeson, representing the Boston Merchants' Association, suggested that the present Board of Appraisers be increased by the appointment of two additional members, placed at points other than New-York City. The present board, with these additions, he thought, should be so subdivided that each subdivision could act as experts on different lines of imports. The decision of the Appraisers, so far as fixing the facts of classification were concerned, should be final and without appeal.

Simon Goldenberg, of Goldenberg Brothers, New-York, suggested that Section 11 of the present law be amended by striking out such parts as permit the discriminations between goods imported by regular importers and those imported by consignees. The remainder of the law would, he thought, provide ample means for obtaining their real value.

Mr. Rex, claiming to represent twenty-six of the leading importing and manufacturing houses of New-York, in opening, referred to the petition he had presented to the committee, and said that he thought the views of those he represented deserve consideration, because they were the largest importers in the country. They were not interested in the proposed changes as against the Government; they were honest, and their standing was above question.

They believed in the enforcement of whatever penalties might be imposed by law; they regarded specific duties as the safest means to prevent undervaluations, and in the employment of expert men, especially in the dry goods line, to assess values. To get such men the Government must guarantee continuance in office during good behavior. The Board of Appraisers at present was hampered by the employment of men who were not experts. He spoke of the difference in opinions regarding market values, and the difficulty of fixing duty on such custom cases, and favored open hearings.

IMPROVEMENTS ARE ASKED.

Needs of Boston Harbor and Allegheny River Presented.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day received delegations interested in the improvement of Boston Harbor and the Allegheny River.

The speakers of the Boston contingent were Senator Hoar, J. R. Leeson, Alden Speer, E. H. Haskell, H. H. Goodwin, and President Geary of the City Council of Boston. They submitted three plans for improving the harbor—deepening and widening the channel, cutting a new channel, and forming an inner harbor. They asked the committee to carefully consider their propositions and allow a liberal appropriation for the work.

The improvement of the Allegheny River was advocated by Representative W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Mr. Teeson of Tarentum, Mr. McKain of Kittanning, Mr. Huling of Oil City, G. W. Anderson of Pittsburg, and State Senator Kennedy of Allegheny.

Their plan is for a general improvement of the river for 200 miles, the cost of which is estimated at $1,000,000. At present they ask for an appropriation of $150,000 to begin the work. In commencing the improvement they want a dam constructed at Heres Island, and two dams above it.

TO ENLARGE THE STRUCTURE.

Additions to the Agricultural Building Will Be Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Agriculture completed the Agricultural Appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. It carries an appropriation of $3,158,392, being about $234,300 below the estimates, and $145,358 less than the amount for the current fiscal year. The bill contains no general legislation.

The committee inserted an item of $130,000 for seeds, the wording of the clause being similar to that in the present law, which Secretary Morton declined to carry out, turning the money back into the Treasury. An important provision, appropriating $1,000,000 for the extension and enlargement of the present department building, was inserted.

This sum is reappropriated from unexpended balances now in the Treasury to the credit of the department. The object of the provision is to enlarge the present building so as to accommodate all divisions of the department and do away with rented buildings.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

J. Kearney Rice of New-Jersey to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New-Jersey.

John M. Lenihan of Iowa to be the Surveyor of Customs for the Port of Dubuque, Iowa.

Lieut. Commanders W. F. Swinburne and W. H. Emery to be Commanders.

Lieuts. A. B. Speyers and E. E. Prime to be Lieutenant Commanders.

Lieutenants, Junior grade, John Gibson and J. A. Bell to be Lieutenants.

Ensigns H. H. Whitlesey and A. C. Dieffenbach to be Lieutenants, junior grade.

The nominations were referred.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The new importation, Mlle. Marthe Marthy, chanteuse comique, has become a very sensational feature at Koster & Bial's. Her performance differs from that given by others in her line who have visited America, for the reason that she appears in three distinct characterizations each evening. She first presents a short monologue in quiet evening dress, then makes her re-entrance as an imitator and mimic, and afterward, in a complete change, is seen in a ridiculous burlesque costume and makes her entrance seated on a wonderfully made property donkey, which cavorts about the stage in the most amusing manner, while puffing fire and smoke from its nostrils. The remainder of the bill next week will include Paul Martinetti's pantomime, Rosie Rendel, Cinquevalli, the Craggs, La Roche, the Mario-Dunham trio, Woodward's seals and sea lions, Monsieur Bernito, and the original living pictures. The usual Saturday family matinée will be given at this house, commencing at 2:15 P. M.

—"MARGUERITE" AT THE OLYMPIA.—Monday evening, Feb. 10 is the date that Mr. Oscar Hammerstein has settled upon to produce his new spectacular opera and ballet "Marguerite" at the Olympia Music Hall. The rehearsals, which have been in progress for nearly two months, indicate that the production of "Marguerite" will be an auspicious theatrical event. It will be presented with a competent cast in the principal roles, a well-trained chorus, beautiful ballets, and all the stage surroundings in the way of scenery, costumes, and mechanical effects which lavish expenditure and Mr. Hammerstein's indomitable energy can employ. Mr. Hammerstein not only composed the music of "Marguerite," but has written every word of the libretto as well. Those of his friends who have had opportunity to hear the music of the score declare it to be an ambitious effort, and applaud it in the highest terms. They also declare it to be worthy of the efforts of a more pretentious composer than Mr. Hammerstein claims to be.

—"GENTLEMAN JOE" TO-NIGHT.—At the Bijou Theatre, which has been closed for nearly four weeks, "Gentleman Joe," will be produced for the first time to-night. Manager Rudolph Aronson has selected a company headed by James T. Powers and Clara Wieland to present this musical comedy, precisely as it is done in London, where it has proved a remarkable success, and the organization has been in rehearsal for a long time, so that a reasonably smooth performance ought to be given to-night. In addition to the songs and specialties included in the original English comedy, Mr. Powers will introduce some of his own creation.

—NEW PLAY AT THE IRVING PLACE.—A notable event will be the first production at the Irving Place Theatre to-night of "Die Ueberzaehligen," ("The Superfluous Ones,") the latest play of Richard Nordmann, author of "The Fallen Angels." "Die Ueberzaehligen" achieved a very pronounced success in Europe. The principal parts are cast as follows: Vincenz Rist, Adolf Link; Heinrich, Baumeister, Max Bira; Bertha Pleininger, Charlotte Durand; Carl, Bruno Geidner; Felix, architect, Hermann Schmelzer; Dori, Gusti Forst; Amelie, Heinrich's wife, Bertha Kuhn; Aunt Susi, Poldi Pitsch; Count Nowalski, Arthur Eggeling; Rosa, Franziska Huss.

—METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Mme. Nordica has completely recovered from her illness, and will positively sing in the performance of "Tristan und Isolde," at the Metropolitan Opera House to-night. Next Monday night "Carmen," with a remarkable cast, will be sung for the last time this season. Mme. Calvé will, of course, be the Carmen, and Mme. Melba will be heard as Michtela for the last time. Jean de Reszke will appear as Don José for the first and only time this season, and Edward de Reszke will be heard as Escamillo.

—YVETTE GUILBERT SAILS.—Yvette Guilbert, the music hall singer, who has been very successful in this country, sailed for England yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. T. D. Marks, her manager, went with her. A number of theatrical people went to the dock to see Yvette sail. She expressed herself as delighted with the treatment she had received here, and said she should certainly come back to America in the near future.

—DIALECT RECITALS.—Polk Miller of Virginia will appear at Chickering Hall to-morrow night in one of his dialect recitals called "Old Times Down South." Mr. Miller is a distinguished platform entertainer and delineator of the old Southern plantation negro. He depicts plantation life in the South before the war, showing in story and song the peculiarities of the old plantation negro.

—LOIE FULLER COMING.—W. A. McConnell, Loie Fuller's American agent, yesterday received this cablegram from Miss Fuller: "Nice, France, Jan. 27.—Cablegram received; terms satisfactory; sail Feb. 5; open Koster & Bial's Feb. 17; could not believe terms until cablegram repeated; thank Bial my behalf; bring all scenery and paraphernalia used in London and Paris. Loie Fuller."

—MANAGER RICE HAS "LITTLE CHRISTOPHER."—A deal was consummated yesterday under which Manager E. E. Rice has taken entire charge and control of "Little Christopher," which has been traveling under the direction of A. M. Palmer. It is said that he will make many radical changes in the burlesque, making it more attractive than ever.

—GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Thrilby," the burlesque, which was so successful at the Garrick Theatre last Summer, will be presented at the Grand Opera House next week. The company will be almost the same as that which made the original production.

—THE LAST OF MISS BROWN.—"The Mysterious Adventures of Miss Brown" will be withdrawn from the stage of the Standard Theatre after next week.

No Wagner for Naples.

From The Athenaeum.

According to Le Ménestrel, the first performance of Wagner's "Die Walküre" at the San Carlo Theatre in Naples afforded occasion for scandalous scenes comparable with those which disgraced Paris when "Tannhäuser" was hounded off the stage by the machinations of the Jockey Club. For a while the audience was quiet, but midway in the second act the tumult commenced, and culminated in the third. The impresario did not attempt a second performance, and any of the Bayreuth master's riper works are not likely to be offered again in Naples for some years to come.

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LIVELY TIMES IN AN ARMORY

It Is Said that an Entertainment by Company G of the Ninth Regiment May Lead to Courts-Martial.

Company G of the Ninth Regiment, of which William Seward is Colonel, had a "stag" party last Saturday evening. It was a lively affair, and lasted until Sunday morning. The laughing is all over now, however, as some of the participants may have to face courts-martial.

The commander of Company G is Capt. Washington Willcocks, and the leading Lieutenant is G. G. Barnard. The company has never been noted for the slowness of its affairs, and it tried to live up to its reputation Saturday evening. A stage was put up on the drill floor of the armory, in West Twenty-sixth Street, and, as the programme announced some very lively performers, there was a full representation of the company members, who had with them many friends.

The entertainment began about 9 o'clock. It happened that Capt. J. D. Walton of Company D, who is President of the Armory Board, was present. At the commencement of the performance two men who were outsiders came in and got into trouble about seats they wished to occupy without presenting the proper coupons. The price of admission had been reduced to 49 cents. The men became obstreperous, and Capt. Walton ordered that the Sergeant to put them out of the armory. He then left the building to go to the United Service Club. Soon after leaving the armory, he saw the two men whom he had ordered put out of the building. While he was waiting for a car, he noticed a man from the armory ask the men to return to the building. Capt. Walton says the man was acting under the orders of Capt. Willcocks, who insisted that the men should return and witness the show. Capt. Willcocks, it is said, was borne out in this by Lieut. Barnard, both men being determined that everybody should have a jolly time during the evening.

As the entertainment went on, the fun waxed greater and greater, and by midnight things were moving along so rapidly that even Yvette Guilbert would have felt out of place. Some of those present declare that some beer was mysteriously produced from the recesses of the company room down stairs, and that all hands celebrated the discovery of the unexpected treasure. The actors were often interrupted by the prompting outbreaks of pugnacity on the part of wildly hilarious individuals, over whom no officer seemed to exercise any restraint. When things were not going along swiftly enough to suit the more enthusiastic members, they would sing a song with the refrain, "For we belong to Company G."

The climax of the entertainment was reached between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning. Mme. Reta appeared on the stage and began to perform her part according to the programme, although, it is asserted, she had been made acquainted with the beer discovered in the company room. All went well until there were cries from the audience for the couchee-couchee dance. Mme. Reta yielded to the request, and the men went wild as they cheered her to the echo. Finally some of the men expostulated, endeavors were made to turn out the lights and stop the dance. Those who wanted Mme. Reta to go on got ugly, and there was a general quarrel, in which fists flew around with considerable freedom.

It is claimed that Capt. Willcocks and Lieut. Barnard engaged in a tussle, and that they were either unwilling or unable to control the men. None of those who were present in the armory would talk about the matter yesterday, but it is understood that Col. Seward, who prides himself on the moral tone of his organization, is deeply mortified at the proceedings, and will take steps to have the entire affair sifted, and, if necessary, court-martial the guilty ones.

CONTROLLER WANTS MORE POWER

Proposed Change in the Management of Charitable Institutions.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—A bill designed to create a radical change in the management of the charitable and correctional institutions of the State, it is said, has been prepared and will be soon introduced. It proposes to give the Controller of the State much greater power than he at present has over the employes of these institutions. It is an enlargement of the jurisdiction given to that official two or three years ago to an extent that would allow him to fix salaries of employes and minor officials in all these institutions. It would undoubtedly give considerable added political power to the Controller.

Controller Roberts, in his last report, showed that the saving to the State per capita on supplies in the institutions now partly under his jurisdiction was the difference between $134.08 and $95.65. He then said:

> In view of these facts, it is respectfully recommended that the Controller be given the same power of revision over the salary, wages, and labor estimates that he now has over supplies, and which has already been given to the Lunacy Commission with good results.
>
> The managers of some of the institutions which would be affected if the proposed change were brought about, have been heard from on this subject, and they oppose it. The Controller, in his report, took the "bear" side of the question of appropriations for the support and maintenance of institutions of this sort. Some of the managers now criticise his report as drawn to support his views of the case and furnish backing for the proposed change, which would give him a jurisdiction which they oppose.

The Controller gave a dinner to the members of the Senate Finance Committee to-night, at which the proposed change is said to have been discussed.

PANIC IN THE BUFFALO PENITENTIARY

A Prisoner Sets Fire to the Bed Clothing in His Cell.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—A panic was created in the penitentiary this morning by one of the prisoners in the south wing setting fire to the bed clothing in his room.

The cry of fire startled the prisoners, who rushed madly about, and general confusion reigned throughout the institution.

The Fire Department was called out, and this added to the terror of the imprisoned men and women, who appeared to think they were to be burned alive.

The fire was extinguished with little difficulty by one of the keepers. The prisoners were soon under control again.

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INDIGNANT CUBANS MEET

Continued from Page 1.

and the arms and ammunition that were on board be a blow to the cause of Cuban independence? Don't ask such questions. What do I know about the Hawkins, or of arms and ammunition? Oh, the cause will last. Why not?"

Tomaso Estreda Palma, the chief of the patriots, was extremely busy at the headquarters of the Junta yesterday, and he had a long conference with Secretary Gonzalo de Quesada, who arrived from Washington. As soon, however, as Mr. Palma learned of the resolutions and report of the Senate committee he left his room and talked as if he had received good news.

"If they pass," he said, "the cause of the patriots will be advanced. We shall be almost in the same position as if recognized as belligerents.

"I believe the resolutions will pass both the Senate and the House of Representatives. Then, I think, we have the sympathy of the Executive power. I believe that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Olney are for us, and that only their positions have caused them to refrain from expressing their sympathy.

Reticent About the Hawkins.

"Would Spain act favorably toward us if the President should request that she accord to us the rights of belligerents? I think she would assent because she would respect the source whence the recommendation came and because the recommendation would be right and just and entirely natural.

"If Spain were to refuse, the President would be left free to act in the interests of common justice?

"Yes, that about fits it. The resolution is about half of what we expected. But it is a step in our favor, an advance in the direction we desire. It opens the door for recognition, for intervention. It almost places Spain in a position where she will have to agree to an act of justice.

"As to the Senate, a good many members will be willing to pass a much stronger resolution.

"But, resolution or no resolution, the patriots will fight to an end. Every Cuban will be grateful to the United States for having done something for Cuba.

"Will those in the field know of this? Well, yes, I fancy so. Not to leave a doubt on the subject, I say they will. I cannot, of course, reach the patriots directly, but I can tell them the news through sympathizers, and I shall telegraph in that way to-day.

"About the Hawkins? Do not ask me. It is not fair. Besides, the details of such expeditions are not arranged by me. I cannot talk on that subject.

"As to the cause," and here the venerable patriot drew himself up proudly and spoke clearly and firmly, "I am not discouraged. I bear my cross on my shoulder, and, like Jesus Christ, will carry it as long as possible, and as far as I can in the hope that justice may be the lot of my country. I do not despair."

Those who would talk about the Hawkins at the Junta's headquarters exacted the promise that no names would be used. All laughed over the theory that some one on the Hawkins was a traitor and encompassed the destruction of the vessel by opening the sea plug, or in any other way. On the other hand, there was a disposition to suspend judgment on the question of the seaworthiness of the craft, while the prevailing belief was that the Hawkins was overloaded and that when she reached rough water she was strained so that she sprung a leak. Attention was called to the choking of the pumps and the necessity of bucket baling, and it was argued that had the pumps been serviceable the leak could have been battled with successfully until smooth water or a port had been reached.

What the Authorities Say.

At the Custom House, Collector Kilbreth referred all inquirers as to the status of the J. W. Hawkins to Deputy Collector Dudley F. Phelps of the Ninth Division, the law department, and D. G. Hawthorn of the First Division.

Col. Phelps said that nothing had reached him in the shape of information on which he could act in regard to the Hawkins. As to the vessel, she was gone. The master could not be dealt with for carrying arms and ammunition alone. They would constitute merchandise. It would be necessary to establish the destination of the vessel and the presence of men on board engaged to act in hostility to a friendly power to establish a case of filibustering. So far no such evidence had been presented.

Mr. Hawthorn admitted that he had in his possession documents that related to the Hawkins, but he did not regard them as the basis of an accusation against any one, as they related to an investigation of a communication from the Spanish Consul in regard to the Hawkins.

"The Hawkins," Mr. Hawthorn continued, "neither entered nor cleared here. So far as we now know, she had no need to. She was built at Kennebunkport, Me., and had a coasting license, her home port being Onancock, Va. She had nothing to do with the New-York Custom House so long as the conditions of her license were lived up to. If she left here for Cuba, that's another matter. But no report of such irregularity has been filed here. Should one come, it will go to Mr. Phelps and United States District Attorney Macfarlane."

"Our rules," said a representative of Pinkerton's agency, "prohibit the admission that our agents have been detailed to service in any direction. This, of course, applies to the Hawkins expedition. But there wasn't much of a mystery about that vessel's going away, was there?"

"I regret," said Arturo Baldasano, Consul General for Spain, "to refuse to say one word in regard to the Hawkins or the insurrection, but all information on those subjects must be procured from Washington."

Rumors that action would be taken by the United States authorities against persons identified with the Hawkins expedition were plenty at Post Office Building yesterday. Commissioner Shields and Marshal McCarty said they knew nothing about the matter. District Attorney Macfarlane said that, while no formal investigation had been made there had been inquiry in regard to the newspaper reports of the Hawkins expedition, and that it was the duty of the Collector of the Port to secure evidence of violation of law.

The rumor, Mr. Macfarlane added, that warrants had been issued in the case of the Hawkins was false. Any prosecution would be under Title 67 of the Revised Statutes, and the section that appeared to be applicable in this case is 5,286, the neutrality law. Under it Capt. Hawkins and others of the steamship Laredo were recently tried at Charleston.

"But," continued the District Attorney, "the point may be reached by the application to this case of the Casualty act of June 20, 1874, which compels the filing within five days of a report of the loss of a vessel by the owner, agent, or master. Such report should be filed with the Collector of Customs in the district to which the vessel belongs."

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA'S RECEPTION.

Too Ill to See Reporters, but Receives Many of His Compatriots.

Gen. Calixto Garcia remained yesterday in the apartments of his friend, Señor C. G. Yniguez, at 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Mr. Yniguez occupies a flat on the top floor, rear, and the building stands in a row of flat houses a few steps away from the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who climbed the stairs to seek an interview with Gen. Garcia or his son Carlos, the occupant of the flat, Mr. Yniguez, said:

"Gen. Garcia has a bad headache. He cannot see reporters to-day. His son is not well either. They are resting. To-morrow, probably, he will make a statement for the newspapers."

To all questions relative to the expedition that ended so disastrously, Mr. Yniguez replied with a shrug of his shoulders and an eloquent gesture of his hands, which, being interpreted, meant, "I am not at liberty to tell what you want to know. I may not answer your questions."

During the afternoon Gen. Garcia held an informal reception. Between the hours of 2:30 and 3:30 o'clock, a reporter counted forty-three Cubans who entered the house. For an hour or more none of them came out.

At the door of Mr. Yniguez's apartment stood a Cuban lad, with sharp eyes, who scanned closely the face of every man that came up the stairs. If the result of the inspection was satisfactory the visitor passed within the door and grasped the hand of a Cuban who stood just inside the room.

It was a peculiar handshake, and this ordeal over, the visitor was then allowed to step into the inner rooms and the outer door was closed again until the arrival of the next visitor.

The Cubans came usually in groups of three and four; sometimes as many as a dozen came together. They were quick to their movements and were continually

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ing their eyes behind them, as they approached the house. The reporter, who stood for a long time on the steps, watching them go in, they looked upon suspiciously. They declined to talk, and, in reply to some simple questions, they made deprecatory gestures or fell to talking with animation among themselves.

These callers on Gen. Garcia evidently represented all classes of Cubans in this city. Some were very well dressed and appeared prosperous and well to do, while others, again, looked as if they might be cigar dealers on a very small scale, or workers of the humblest sort in tobacco factories.

STRONG FRIENDS OF CUBA.

Leading Citizens of New-Haven Aiding the Insurgents.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29.—The revelation made yesterday afternoon that three vessels had been fitted out on Long Island Sound, near this city, with arms and supplies for the Cuban insurgents, created general astonishment. The Register this afternoon says it has learned from unquestioned authority, that not only are there leading American citizens here whose feelings are entirely enlisted in the Cuban cause, but they have given in repeated instances material aid to it.

The Register has, it says, proof that men who hold leading positions in the commercial world have given their wealth and staked their reputations in the hazardous task of aiding the Cuban cause. These men are, heart and soul, with the cause, and though they must be diplomatic and, if possible, keep their identity a secret, they will persist in their efforts until Cuba is either annexed to the United States or gains her independence. An idea of the spirit displayed by these men in their practical exhibition of sympathy is given by the fact that one man alone in this city has subscribed $10,000 for the cause, and has also given 1,000,000 cartridges for ammunition to the Cuban strugglers for independence.

FAILED TO ARREST FILIBUSTERS.

United States Officers Arrive Too Late at New-Bedford.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 29.—Deputy United States Marshals Francis X. MacDonald and James H. Ruhl arrived here yesterday afternoon from Boston with the warrant for the arrest of twenty-five of the Cuban filibusters who had escaped from the steamer J. W. Hawkins.

Their errand was unsuccessful, however, as the filibusters who were here had received funds from New-York and had left the city. George Thomas, the man who seemed to be in charge of the party, received $50 by money order from J. Leonard of New-York.

The money was intrusted to W. B. Fisher, the railroad agent here, and, in accordance with his instructions, was handed by him to the men on their arrival.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The Washington report that the World's Columbian Commission would be called together to present long delayed medals and diplomas, H. N. Higinbotham said yesterday, probably meant the Bureau of Awards. "The commission," he said, "will never meet again. All this work of awards was turned over to a sub-committee which was organized as the bureau. The local World's Fair Corporation has nothing whatever to do with the awards, and it was in no way responsible for these delays."

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Gen. McNulta, receiver of the Whisky Trust, petitioned Judge Taft, in the Circuit Court, yesterday, to be allowed to transfer the Roseville and Glenwood distilleries to James Walsh & Co. The Court ordered that the Walsh Company deposit $30,963 with the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of New-York until the receiver can obtain the release of their mortgages on the property, when the transfer will be made.

RICHMOND, Ky., Jan. 29.—Christopher Jones was killed and his boy burned in his house at Horse Lick, Jackson County, last night. Jack and Zion Cornelius, brothers, are in jail charged with the crime. An old grudge had existed between them for some time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received from an unknown person in an envelope postmarked Hoboken, N. J., $17, which has been deposited in the Treasury on account of conscience.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—Two negroes were killed and three badly scalded by the explosion of a boiler at the Southern Pine Company's mill at Offerman to-day.

MONTREAL, Jan. 29.—Robert Bickardike was to-day elected President of the Montreal Board of Trade, succeeding James A. Cantile.

Thynne and Stabb.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It is difficult for the unlearned average Englishman to recognize plain John "of the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Camille—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—3:30.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mavourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose & West—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Madame Sans Gene—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Ueberzaehligen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Tristan und Isolde—7.45.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—Shaun Rhue—8:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times 1896.	Times 1896.
3 A. M.	17	28	31
6 A. M.	17	30	30
9 A. M.	17	32	32
12 M.	20	36	37
4 P. M.	25	38	39
6 P. M.	23	38	38
9 P. M.	21	40	37
12 P. M.	20	42	36

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 35.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 35.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 20.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years 31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 30, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

ALL THAT IS NEEDED.

The bill introduced in the Senate at Albany on Jan. 15 by Mr. FORD and now in the hands of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, where it does not properly belong, contains all the legislation on the excise question that is necessary at the present session.

It provides that in each city of the first class there shall be a special election on the 28th of April next, at which there shall be submitted to the qualified electors the question: "Shall spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday between the hours of 1 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock in the evening?"

The provisions of the election law relating to the submission of such questions are made applicable, and it is declared that where a majority of the votes are in the affirmative it shall thereafter be lawful for any person holding a license for the sale of these beverages to sell them on Sunday between the hours specified, "subject to all the provisions of the excise law as to the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer at other times."

There would be no harm in extending this to all cities or to the whole State, if desired, and it is made applicable only to cities of the first class because the demand for it comes chiefly from them. Nor would there be any harm in extending the hours to 11 o'clock or to midnight, but as the bill stands it is a very moderate one, to which no reasonable person can take exception.

We do not think there is any occasion for restrictions about front doors or side doors or window shades. It would be easy, if the policy of restricted Sunday opening should be adopted, to have the traffic conducted in a quiet and orderly manner, and the law need not prescribe methods of concealment or exposure. Give us a law which public sentiment supports and authorities who are disposed to enforce the law, and there will be neither evasion nor disturbance, and the cause of temperance and rational Sunday observance will be alike promoted.

Those who profess to believe that the public sentiment of this city would declare itself in favor of maintaining the present law cannot consistently object to this bill, which would simply put that question to a test. If they are right and the law should be sustained, there would be no further pretext for evasion and its enforcement would have the support of public sentiment. If they are not right, and the popular vote should be in favor of the proposed opening, the maintenance of the present restriction is not only inconsistent with the fundamental principle of popular government, but it is destructive of the law-abiding sentiment of the community and injurious to public morals, and can do no possible good to the cause of temperance or of Sunday observance.

THE CASE OF BAT SHEA.

We have not the slightest desire to interfere in any degree with the orderly course of justice in the case of the motion for a new trial for BAT SHEA, now being argued before Judge MAYHAM at Schoharie. We have no doubt that the court will decide it fairly in accordance with the rules of law applying to it and without reference to any irrelevant considerations. But the counsel for SHEA invites comment on the peculiar line on which he is conducting the case for his client. He represents the latter as "a helpless prisoner" seeking only the "right guaranteed by our Constitution" of a fair trial. He denounces those who think that SHEA has already had a perfectly fair trial as "men and newspapers who thirst for the blood of SHEA," and who, "to gratify their cannibal desires," are ready to "do anything, however disreputable, un-Christian, and unconscionable."

SHEA's lawyer would do well to confine himself to the legal arguments for his client, so far as he has any. SHEA is no more "helpless" than the decent men who do not want him tried again are "cannibals." He is the protégé, henchman, and pet of a powerful politician, in whose service he has come to grief. The outrageous scheme for the violation and pollution of the suffrage in which he and his patron were involved was in itself obviously criminal in purpose, and SHEA's life and conduct were intimately associated with the criminal classes. By all means let him have a new trial if the law requires it, since the general observance of the law is more important than single instances of favor to an enemy of society. But let us hear no more of him as a "helpless" victim of persecution.

THE VIOLENCE OF TILLMAN.

Some sticklers for the dignity of the Senate will be shocked by Senator TILLMAN's ruffianly abuse of the President. They need to be reminded that attacks upon the President have long been a staple article of debate with honorable Senators on both sides of the chamber. These attacks have been distinguished from that of Senator TILLMAN only by being kept within the forms of decent parliamentary usage. Bitterly partisan Republicans who never have been able to forgive the Democratic Party for its victories of 1884 and 1892, and traitorous Democrats with whose private business arrangements the policy of the Administration has seriously interfered, have repeatedly assailed the President as Senator TILLMAN assailed him yesterday.

And not only that. For more than a month now divers professors, editors, and other gentlemen making such pretensions to dignity and refinement that they look down on all Senators as barbarians have exhausted the vocabulary of denunciation in the effort to make the American people hate and abhor the President. They have called him a criminal. They have said that he has committed "the crime of the century"; that he was willing to plunge the country into a war merely to score a point for his party; that he was a "rampant and yelling jingo"; and they have declared that all sensible, intelligent, and honorable Americans have turned from him on account of his Venezuelan message.

Is it any cause for wonder that a filthy baboon, accidentally seated in the Senate Chamber, seeing so many of his betters belaboring the President, should fall to imitating them with the coarse exaggerations appropriate to his nature?

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

The resolution reported by the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations brings up the question of the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents in a form more concrete and practical than it had before assumed. It will be observed that the resolution reported and sustained by the majority of the Senate is not necessarily offensive to Spain, though probably it has no diplomatic precedent. So much cannot be said of the resolution moved by Senator CAMERON as a substitute. There is nothing mealy-mouthed about Senator CAMERON'S proposition, which is simply a request to the President to "interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba." To understand the effect of this resolution upon Spain, we need only to imagine what would have been the effect a generation ago of the introduction into the House of Commons of a resolution calling upon her Majesty's Government to interpose its friendly offices with that of the United States for the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, or what would now be the effect of a resolution in our own House of Representatives of a resolution calling upon Lord SALISBURY to recognize the independence of Ireland.

Senator MORGAN'S resolution is in form within the domain of practical politics, but it does not seem to be so in substance. For what he desires that we shall ask of Spain is that it shall recognize a wandering army as for some purposes a nation. Now, all the writers on international law concur that when a nation recognizes the belligerency of a people in rebellion it does so simply in the protection of its own interests. That is what England and France did with the Confederacy in 1861. They had to have somebody to look to and to hold to account for any outrages on their subjects or any depredations upon their property within the Confederate lines. We are in no such situation in respect to Cuba. For any wrong committed upon the persons or property of American citizens in any part of Cuba we can hold Spain to account. If we recognized any part of Cuba as in a condition of belligerency with Spain, we should thereby release Spain from her obligations. If Spain should accede to the "good offices" which it is proposed to ask the President to employ "in a friendly spirit," Spain would gain her own release from all responsibility for the behavior of the insurgents, or for whatever might occur in the territory as to which she conceded that it was in a state not of riot but of war.

This has been several times urged upon Congress. It was put strongly by Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in an interview published a day or two ago, in which however, he did, as we believe, much less than justice to the character and the motives of the insurgents. Senator MORGAN'S resolution seems to have been drawn so as to obviate the inconveniences of our recognizing outright what, in an international sense, is not recognizable. The caution has gone so far that the only effect of passing the resolution would be to produce or to increase Spanish irritation against us. There is no dispute that the sympathies of this country are with the insurgents. But it is certain that a recognition of their belligerency at this stage would do them no good, and might do them serious harm. When they have established a de facto Government that we can recognize, and when the other American republics are ready to join us in such a recognition, the question of recognition will be practical. Meanwhile, Senators will do well to remember the sage remark of MARTIN VAN BUREN: "In politics, whatever is entirely unnecessary ought to be avoided."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A sister of the late ABRAHAM HAYWARD has been writing to The London Athenaeum a letter which is calculated to stir up the wonderment of foreigners, and, we should imagine, of Britons also. It appears that her object is to "vindicate" her late brother, and incidentally herself, from the damnatory suspicion of having some mixture of Jewish blood. It does not appear that anybody in particular has been cherishing this suspicion or making this aspersion. But there is no question that the late Mr. HAYWARD's other name was ABRAHAM, which his surviving sister describes as "his Semitically sounding baptismal name." Now, it may be pointed out that nobody has ever taken the trouble to point out that ISAAC NEWTON was not of Jewish descent. The Vicar of Wakefield does not defend his son Moses from the "aspersion" against which the sister of ABRAHAM HAYWARD guards the memory of her brother. On our own side of the water, nobody has ever felt called upon to perform that jocund office for BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ISRAEL PUTNAM, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, or LEVI P. MORTON. Everybody, excepting evidently the sister of the late ABRAHAM HAYWARD and the editor of The London Athenaeum, is aware that wherever and so long as Puritanism has prevailed in English-speaking countries there has been supposed to be some peculiar efficacy in Old Testament names, especially in those of patriarchs and prophets, just as the Roman Catholic Church still holds that no name but that of a duly canonized saint of the Church is proper to be used in baptism. The sister of the late Mr. HAYWARD, not satisfied with "hurling back" what she evidently regards as the "imputation" derived from her brother's baptismal name, proceeds to give plausibility to the imputation by explaining that his baptismal name was his mother's surname. Now, though Abraham as a baptismal name means nothing whatever, Abraham as a surname does raise a prima facie case of Jewish descent.

What this curious little incident mainly proves, albeit superfluously, is the existence of very small and unworthy prejudices in the British Islands. Perhaps, however, we ourselves are not entitled to take any airs on this score even over elderly spinsters in provincial British towns. It is known that there is a club in this town from which Jews have been excluded as Jews. There is said to be another to which Jews are eligible only when they are proposed under such unquestionably Aryan patronymics as Stuyvesant and Cadwallader.

WILL COMPLETE THE STATE-CARE SYSTEM.

The Governor has approved the bill creating the Manhattan State Hospital and providing for the transfer of the lunatic asylums of this city and the care of their inmates to the State. Thirty days are allowed for carrying its provisions into effect, and then the system for the State care and maintenance of the dependent insane will be completed, save for perfecting the accommodations and facilities required.

Sixty years ago all the indigent insane in this State whose friends or relatives could not or would not take care of them were sent to the county poorhouses. The care they got and the condition of their wretched lives may be imagined. In 1836 the State hospital at Utica was established for the reception and treatment of acute cases of insanity only. Nearly thirty years later, in 1865, the movement originated by the State Medical Society for the State care of the chronic insane was carried to partial success by the establishment of the Willard State Hospital. That was a formal adoption of the State-care policy, and was followed by the opening of the Hudson River Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, and the Homeopathic Hospital, at Middletown, in 1871, the Buffalo State Hospital in 1880, and the Binghamton State Hospital in 1881.

Instead of fully carrying out the policy thus adopted, the Legislature began to exempt one county after another from the operation of the act of 1865 and to permit them to retain the milder cases. It caused a relapse in about a third of the counties of the State to the old poorhouse system, with all its horrors. This was deprecated by the State Board of Charities, the Commission in Lunacy, and the State Charities Aid Association, and many reports and recommendations were made in favor of completing the State-care system and transferring all the dependent insane to the State hospitals, whose accommodations and facilities should be enlarged correspondingly. It was in 1886 that the State Charities Aid Association took the first active steps in formulating a plan and preparing for legislation. Its first bill was introduced in 1888 and was defeated. It was defeated again in 1889, but in 1890 it had rallied public opinion to its support with so much effect that the State Care bill was carried through both houses, in the face of vigorous opposition from county authorities, and was approved by the Governor. The same year the St. Lawrence Hospital was completed.

The act of 1890 established the hospital districts and placed the administration of the system in charge of the Lunacy Commission, and the first special appropriation of $454,850 was made in 1891. This was for enlarging the facilities of the existing hospitals and preparing for the reception of patients from the county asylums and poorhouses. The three counties of Monroe, Kings, and New-York had been exempted from the operation of the act because they had adequate institutions of their own, but provision was made for bringing them into the system by their own voluntary action upon the transfer of their asylum property to the State. Monroe County took advantage of this in 1891, and her asylum was reorganized as the Rochester State Hospital. The first appropriation for maintenance of the system by a special tax levy was made in 1893, and amounted to $1,300,000, and by the beginning of 1894 the transfer from poorhouses and the miserable "asylums" of counties was completed.

New-York and Kings Counties still remained outside the State system, though they had to contribute their share of the special tax for its support. This payment was contested by New-York, but not by Kings, and last year the act was passed which took possession of the Kings County institution at St. Johnland and made of it the Long Island State Hospital. The bill effecting the corresponding result for this city would have become a law then also, except for the litigation over the unpaid arrears of State taxes and the condition imposed in the bill of their payment and the abandonment of the suit then pending on appeal. A short time ago the litigation was ended, and now the Manhattan State Hospital act is a law of the State. This will bring the dependent insane of the whole State, now numbering 18,898, under one uniform, enlightened, and effective system of care and maintenance.

For this gratifying result much credit is due to the State Charities Aid Association and the Commission in Lunacy, which worked persistently and zealously together for years, and the completion of the system will redound to the honor of the State of New-York.

While it is pretty safe to attribute duplicity to Mr. PLATT, it is not worth while to impute to him deceit raised to any higher power. Those friends of Gov. MORTON who believe Mr. PLATT quite capable of betraying the Governor are well within the range of probability, but when they accuse him of stirring up the present violent quarrel in the Republican Party in this city expressly to injure the Governor, they are unreasonable. Mr. PLATT may, through passion or in a moment of absentmindedness, commit a gratuitous betrayal of faith, but not otherwise. A betrayal of faith would not scare him, but gratuitousness would make him sick. It looks as if he had ruined the Governor's chances, blocked his boom, and scattered its component elements to be picked up by REED or HARRISON. But he never "went for to do it" at this time. Ultimately, when he should have got from it all that could be got, no doubt he would have let the Governor's boom go to pieces. But not yet.

Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY is an adroit logician, and one cannot help admiring her reply to the Congressman who called her attention to the fact that large numbers of women object to having thrust upon them the responsibilities incident to suffrage rights. "So do children object to going to school," said Miss ANTHONY, "and the women whose protests you mention are mere political children." The analogy is not quite obvious, perhaps, but as repartee the figure was effective enough. And then of what extreme convenience and widespread application is such an argument! If to hold opposing opinions is proof of childishness and of need for the application of severe discipline, none of us need despair as to the ultimate success of all our pet ideas and aspirations.

It is not often that Senator COGGESHALL excites any large amount of enthusiasm, except, possibly, among the more indurated politicians of his own party, but if the Oneida statesman will only push to speedy passage the Elevated Railroad Lamp bill which he introduced yesterday, he will come near deserving a large statue, paid for by the eager contributions of grateful New-Yorkers and erected in the most prominent position to be found in this city. For his bill looks somewhat less like a "strike" than the majority of its innumerable predecessors, all of which died the death their originators doubtless expected, and, if it becomes a law, interested citizens would take great pleasure in seeing that its provisions were enforced, at once and strictly. This would result from the fact that the measure not only provides that after June 1 every elevated car must be lighted by the most approved gas or electric system now in operation, but it prohibits entirely the use of kerosene, and allows any passenger to sue for and recover the sum of $50 for every violation of the law he may observe and prove. The latter feature is likely to drive the good Mr. SAGE into hysterics the first time he reads the section in which it occurs, but it will win the sincerest kind of popular approbation. Lawyers and other humdrum people may have their doubts about this particular form of penalty, and yet in this instance it would work well, and be only a taste of common justice. The present lamps constitute an insolent outrage on public rights and interests. There is not the slightest hope that they will ever be replaced by anything better until some such step as Senator COGGESHALL'S bill suggests is taken.

"Carmen" Again at the Opera.

The announcement that both Mmes. Calvé and Melba would sing in Carmen last evening was sufficient to draw a large audience, but those who went to hear Mme. Melba were disappointed, for, owing to sudden indisposition, she did not appear. The rôle of Micaela was filled by Mme. Saville. The applause after her solo in the third act was warm and prolonged, and she was obliged to repeat the number. Mme. Calvé as Carmen gave her accustomed portrayal of the character. M. Lubert was Don José, and Signor Ancona Escamillo.

An Opportunity Not to be Missed.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The subjoined advertisement appears in an Indian paper:

An Englishman, in a fairly remunerated position, is anxious to leave this country, where he is but slightly appreciated by the natives. Will any wealthy member of the governed pay one of the governing class two lakhs of rupees to clear out, advertiser undertaking on his part not to return, and to prevent any member of his family from settling in this country?—Address "Hemslick," care of this Paper.

BLOCKADE ON THE ELEVATED ROAD

A Car on the Third Avenue Line Thrown Across the Up-town and Down-town Tracks—No Passengers Hurt.

While a southbound train on the Third Avenue elevated railroad was leaving the station at Ninety-ninth Street, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, the last car was thrown across the up and down town tracks.

Traffic was delayed, and hundreds of people who were returning from the theatres were seriously inconvenienced all along the line by the accident.

No one was in the car at the time, and no damage was done beyond splintering the ties.

The cause of the accident was an open switch.

The road was blocked over an hour.

MACEO'S CONQUEST OF THE WEST

Gomez Is Rejoining Him with an Army Constantly Increasing.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Gomez has gone to Pinar del Rio to join Maceo. The latter has made a marvelous capture of the western province. Nearly every town except the capital city and its port, Coloma, are occupied. The townspeople welcomed the insurgent army, hoisted the Cuban flag over the Town Halls, gave balls, furnished provisions, amunition, horses, and supplies.

Maceo started with 2,000 men, but now has over 5,000, and is turning others away. Several companies of Spanish volunteers have joined Maceo. The only serious engagements were those of Jan. 17 and 18 at Taironas, which the Spaniards claim as victories, but which resulted in the capture of 100,000 rations by Maceo. In the following towns Maceo appointed Alcaldes and Secretaries and formed local Governments, San Cristobal, Placios, Paso Real, Consolacion del Sur, San Juan Martinez, San Luis, Guanemantua, and others of less importance.

It is reported that Gen. Luque is mortally wounded, but this the Government denies. Gens. Navarro, Arizon, and Luquerend are endeavoring to crush Maceo.

Gomez crossed the Trocha south of Havana Sunday, going west, and apparently had no difficulty. He burned a train Sunday afternoon this side of Guanajay. He had an encounter with the columns of Linares and Aldecoa on the Santa Lucia estate, twenty-five miles southwest of Havana, Monday.

The troops used artillery. The officials admit twelve killed on their side, but do not give the Cuban loss. It is said to be small.

The insurgents camped near the scene of the battle Monday night. Tuesday they entered Pinar Province and proceeded in the direction of Cuyajabos. Gomez has about 4,000 mounted men, well armed, but short of ammunition. With Gomez's army are four women, wives of soldiers. Each carries a rifle and cartridge belt. They are dressed in men's clothes. Maceo is said to have the largest force, now, and also plenty of ammunition.

The censorship is absolute. It is impossible to cable the truth under present arrangements. The only matter allowed to go is highly colored accounts of battles, rebel defeats, and rebel atrocities. The battles prove to be mere skirmishes, the defeats fail to stop the rebel advance, and atrocities are never committed.

The rebels preserve strict discipline and hang camp followers if the latter commit crimes. On the other hand, the withdrawal of Martinez Campos is followed by reports that Spanish volunteers have already begun shooting suspects. The alarmed Cubans are fleeing from the interior towns in Matanzas Province, where a reign of terror is said to have already begun.

JULES SIMON AT EIGHTY-TWO

He Is Still in Almost Perfect Health—A Birthday Mistake.

M. Simon is now eighty-two years old, and ranks among the "grand old men." The anniversary of his birth, says the Paris correspondent of The London Daily News, was remembered by his many distinguished friends, who all wrote letters or made calls of congratulation. M. Simon would be in perfect health were it not for the weakness of his eyes, which have not yet recovered from the effects of an operation for cataract, but, as he is now greatly helped in his literary work by his son, Dr. Gustave Simon, he does not suffer as much as might be expected. Dr. Gustave accompanies him to the Academy and the Senate, where M. Simon's attendance is regular.

He is always ready to preside at the meetings of charitable societies of which he is a member. His oratorical talent seems to improve with years. The quality of tact, for which as a speaker and a writer he was always so remarkable, gains through long experience. He enjoys old age and feels that he has got much happiness out of life, though he has met with so many disappointments.

M. Jules Simon was brushed aside by the Opportunists for years. Had it not been for their enmity, he would have been President of the Council of Ministers under Grévy and, later, President of the Senate. After Grévy's retirement mediocrities like Tirard and Le Royer were preferred to him for these high offices. The only compliment any Government has paid him since 1867 was in his being asked to head the labor conference at Berlin some years ago. He might have been named, if he had chosen, Ambassador to Vienna, but did not choose, though he paid London the compliment of wishing to go there as French Ambassador. His last visit to England was paid in 1868.

M. Jules Simon always thought he was born on Dec. 30, until Hérold, the composer, set him right. Hérold had a mania for collecting dates of the chief events in the lives of his celebrated friends. The first time M. Simon took his seat as a Deputy to the Legislative Assembly, he formally declared to the Clerk of the House that he was born on Dec. 30, 1814. Hérold, who was beside him, whispered, "That must be a mistake. I hunted at Lorient for everything about your youth. You were born on Dec. 29."

"But here is my birth certificate."

Hérold said, "Have you read it carefully?"

Both looked closely at it. What it declared, on Dec. 30, was that Jules Simon Suisse was born "yesterday."

The name of Suisse was dropped on the suggestion of Victor Cousin, who said, "You will find it impossible with the uneuphonious name of Suisse ever to win celebrity. Jules Simon sounds better." So it was adopted. M. Simon's father was a native of Nancy, an officer in Napoleon's army. The names of Jules, of Simon, and of Suisse point to Jewish ancestry. French Jews are apt to call their children after eminent Greeks and Romans of antiquity to avoid calling them after saints of the Catholic Church. They also favor the names of Protestant heroes. Thus, Gustave and Adolphe, after Gustavus Adolphus, are very common names in the Jewish world of France. The mother of the eminent Academician was a Breton of old family.

Silver Question in the Landtag.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Baron von Hemmerstein-Loxten, Prussian Minister of Husbandry, stated in the Landtag to-day that the efforts hitherto made to increase the price of silver had been frustrated by the insuperable objections made by other Governments, the co-operation of which was essential to the success of such attempts.

Additional Forts in New-Zealand.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Wellington, New-Zealand, says the Government is erecting additional fortifications at the principal ports of the colony.

Addressed to the Johannesburgers.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

O alien blood and hearts of mud, who shall mete
you the measure due?
Remorse is a man's grim penance, and harrowing
shame, but you—
Do they care, your kind? Will ye call to mind
that day of the days gone by
When your panic yelp brought men to help, and
ye kenneled, and let them die?

Helots of Boers ye have been, their helots ye still
shall be,
Their brand on your craven foreheads shall sever
you from the free.
Grab, when the till is opened; at the crack of
the musket, fly!
Gibber with fear when ye see draw near the
death that ye dare not die!

Live then, and shame the living; live, as the
mongrel can,
Safe in the friendly limbo of the scorn of God
and man:
Not heaven nor earth will judge you, ye must
take your cause to try
Where deep in Hell your brethren dwell, the
worms that cannot die.

PERSONALS.

"Deibler, the French executioner, is facing with apprehension the prospect of soon making a visit to Corsica "on official business" with which a bandit named Bonelli is to be painfully connected. The headsman has already had one experience in the island. When he went there to guillotine Rocchini, another bandit, he was saluted on arriving with jeers, jests, and execrations. The "woods of justice" were sent from town to town, either through negligence or by design, and the executioner received threatening letters from the brethren of the bush, one of whom, a splendid shot, who, it is said, was told off by his companions of the Maquis to put a bullet through the head of Monsieur de Paris. Deibler was well guarded by gendarmes and detectives during his stay in the terrible island, and was able to return home safe and sound.

—Sir John Gordon Sprigg has got back to the Premiership of the Cape Colony in a curiously roundabout way. When Rhodes pushed him out of office, in 1890, it was generally thought that he had lost touch of power for many years to come. Strangely enough, on almost every public occasion after his removal the ex-Premier spoke in admiring terms of the personality and policy of his successor, so when, in 1893, there being a split in the Cape Cabinet, and Rhodes went in for reconstruction, he found a place in the Government for Sir John Sprigg. He went to the Treasury, that being his favorite portfolio. Sir John is a good man among figures. He can tot up his own accounts and draw out his own budgets without much secretarial help. He now enters upon his third term as Premier of the Cape Colony.

—The death has just taken place in Edinburgh of Mr. Hugh Miller, the younger and last surviving son of the famous geologist. He was born in 1850, and educated at the School of Mines, to which he was nominated by Sir Robert Murchison, on account of the father's contributions to geological science. About the year 1874 he joined the Geological Survey of England and Wales. Afterward he was transferred to the Survey of Scotland, and was chiefly employed in mapping out the old red sandstone of the Moray Firth. A little while ago he published a pamphlet finding fault with artists for the manner in which they depicted scenery, and contending that different rock formations should be painted with geological accuracy.

—Even after his death the name of the composer of "Faust" is destined to be dragged before the law courts. Mme. Gounod has been summoned at the instance of a Mlle. Boel to pay a sum of £200. The case was submitted to the Tribunal of the Seine. The plaintiff was employed to act as a companion and caretaker to Mme. Gounod's mother, who was old and feeble. This lady having died, the caretaker claimed 5,000f.—a gratuity which she said had been promised to her for her attention and devotedness to the invalid. The defendant denied that any such promise had been made, and the plaintiff having no signed document to produce, the Court promptly decided in favor of Mme. Gounod.

—A correspondent of The London Standard, writing from Smyrna, says of the Sultan: "He is absolutely reckless as to the fate of his people, or the future of his empire. As long as he has his Circassian girls for playthings, his pet regiments to line the roads on Fridays, his favorite priests to pray with, and his court buffoons to make merry for him—as long as his army of spies enables him to arrest and suppress the unruly, and his tribes of sycophants are ever ready to pour honey into his willing ears; as long as twenty fat Pashas run up the Yildiz hill behind his victoria, and the gates clang heavy behind him as he reaches the seclusion of the harem, he is satisfied."

—Aurélien Scholl, wittiest of the Boulevard wits, has quitted Paris. He has at Etampes a house, a stable, a barnyard, a café; but he complains that his friends do not come to see him. "To get them," he says, "I'd have to pay salaries to them."

—Gen. Dodds, who distinguished himself by his conduct of the Dahomey campaign, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the troops in French Indo-China, succeeding Gen. Duchemin.

Bernhardt as Fedora.

There was another audience of proportions gratifyingly large at Abbey's Theatre last evening, when for the third time in as many days the play was changed, and Sarah Bernhardt acted a third rôle with a power and ardor that proved her genius to be far beyond the reach of ordinary human weariness, as it is superior to the other limitations of beings who lack her marvelous inspiration. To play, in so short a time, parts so exacting as Marguerite, Adrienne, and Fedora, and to give the last all the minute care and thrilling energy that the first received, is a task of almost appalling difficulty, but it was accomplished apparently without an effort. Sardou's heroine never had better portrayal here, even by Bernhardt herself, than last night.

Every scene was a masterpiece, each equally perfect as the others. The revelation of that strangely complex character, truly Sclavonic in its mingling of treachery and devotion, in its capacity for savage hatred and a love scarcely less savage, was accomplished by devices so precise, so inimitable, so adequate, that the impression of absolute reality was produced. And in this true dramatic personation there was not, of course, even a trace of what much too often is called "realism." This great artist leaves to others, to those without her endowment of inerrable genius, the petty imitation of nature's commoner manifestations. She needs no rain of resonant kisses to express a passionate affection, and no harsh screams to signify fear or anger. She divines the symbols that extraordinary women would find for the manifestation of extraordinary emotions, and uses these and these almost exclusively. Herein, perhaps, lies the secret of her power, and the invariable credibility of all her work.

It is unnecessary to rehearse the great scenes of "Fedora," or to say that each of them was triumphantly carried through. All that has been said so often, and repetition is wearisome. But M. Darmont well deserves a word or two for the distinction, the intelligence, and the vigor with which he played the part of Loris Spanoff. He looked his rôle to perfection, dressed it with taste, and, except for an occasional lack of that assurance in motion which is the masculine equivalent of grace, his work would have been a thoroughly satisfactory display. M. Angelo, as usual, was quietly effective as De Siriex, and Mme. Valdez gave an amusing amount of birdlike vivacity to the part of Countess Olga.

Mr. Plunket Greene's Recital.

Mr. Plunket

SPAIN NEEDS MORE FORCE

Premier Confers with Minister of War About Cuban Troops.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS RESUME WORK

Official Daily Report of Victories of the Loyalists to Minister at Washington—Several Battles.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—Premier Cánovas del Castillo had a conference last evening with Señor Azcarraga, Minister of War, in regard to sending further reinforcements to Cuba, and also discussed the matter of calling 17,000 additional men into active service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Gen. Pando telegraphed to the Spanish Minister to-day that nearly all the sugar plantations in the eastern half of Cuba had resumed operations and were now making sugar without molestation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The official daily report of Gen. Babas Marin to the Spanish Minister of War at Madrid, a copy of which is dropped at Washington for Minister Dupuy de Lome, was as follows to-day:

Capt. Gonzales Bernel, with thirty-six volunteers and the column of Rabanal, defeated the bands of Lucret, Clotilda, Garcia, and Lomas in the potrero "La Cama," disbanding them. The Spanish troops had five killed. The loss of the enemy is unknown.

Gen. Godey defeated day before yesterday the bands of Roban, Cailito, Alvarez, and Nunez in Olallita, District of Las Villas, taking their encampment, horses, and correspondence. The troops had five wounded.

Lieut. Col. Aldea surprised the encampment of the leader, Arieva, in the Duran River, yesterday, capturing arms and horses. The loss of the enemy is unknown; our losses, an officer slightly wounded and three privates wounded.

Major Palacios had to-day an encounter with Bejarano's band, inflicting heavy losses. There remained three killed in the hands of the troops, among them the rebel Capt. Castro. The troops also captured machinery for the manufacture of cartridges, fifteen guns, a case of medicine, surgical supplies, saddles, and the camp outfit. The troops had one man seriously wounded and two slightly.

The Mayor of San Jose de Ramos, in Matanzas, to-day made two prisoners, and killed one rebel of a group of about fifty men.

The column of Major Perez had a skirmish in Altumiral yesterday with the band of Lucret, killing two and taking two prisoners. The Spanish troops had three slightly wounded.

Major Martinez Lacosta, with one hundred engineers and forty civil guards, had a fight yesterday in the Santa Lucia plantation, Province of Havana, with the main body of Maximo Gomez, which attempted to surround him. Gen. Linares and Aldecoa, with their columns, went to the rescue when they heard the firing, and fought till dawn, repulsing the enemy. The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is believed it was heavy. We had an officer and twelve men wounded.

ROBERT CATLIN IN THE TRANSVAAL.

No Word from the Engineer Since the Jameson Episode.

H. G. Catlin, a mine owner now in the city, is somewhat concerned about his brother, Robert Catlin, one of the American mining engineers now in the Transvaal. He has heard nothing from him since the Jameson episode. He is a friend of Messrs. Curtis & Hammond, and went out to the South African gold fields at the request of Mr. Hammond, to take charge as manager of the East and West Simmer and Jack mines, and the Dunleep's Deeps, and as controlling engineer of others. He arrived there Dec. 1. With him were J. C. Clements, whose arrest has been recently cabled; Harry Webb, Gardner Williams, an engineer named Jennings, and others, to the number of twenty, all well known in the Colorado and Nevada gold regions.

Mr. Catlin is forty-three years old. He was born in Vermont. After finishing a course in engineering at the University of Vermont, he went West twenty years ago, and was at different times connected with the Tuscarora Company's Navajo, Belle Isle, and North Belle Isle, and other mines. Last Summer he accepted terms made by British owners of the mines, and started for the Cape, taking his family with him. His brother, speaking of the mining operations in the Witwatersrand, said:

"You see, they were not accustomed to deep mining out there, and the services of our miners were called in. Heretofore it was surface work, from 200 to 400 feet. The direction taken by the veins indicated that at greater depth gold could be found on adjoining plots, and this was shown to be true by the use of the drill. Now they are sinking shafts to a depth of 4,000 feet, and where $35,000,000 was brought from Johannesburg last year they look for $50,000,000 this year.

"Not only engineers but numbers of miners have gone from the United States to the new fields. Richard Parker, an engineer who went out in September last, took a body of workmen with him. Many have gone out through the Fraser & Chalmers Company, an American concern with works in Chicago and Erith, London, who supply a large part of the mining machinery used in the Transvaal. Besides American engineers and miners, most of the machinery is of American manufacture, and the timber used in the mines is obtained entirely from our west coast, the redwood of Washington and Oregon being much more durable than native woods, and best adapted for mining purposes. So extensive is this business that as many as six vessels may be seen loading at a time at Port Jefferson on Puget Sound, and many more sail from Tacoma.

"From this port the steamers of Norton & Son and Barber & Co., carry large quantities of American manufactures to the Cape, and among the concerns having regular communication with Johannesburg are the General Electric Company, Ingersoll-Sergeant Drill Company, of which William R. Grace is President; the National Tube Works, and the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company.

"None of these houses has received any advices as to the troubles. Cables, being very expensive, are confined strictly to business. Instructions received by one house to hold back the shipping of certain freight were subsequently countermanded, and the shipping firms referred to have been receiving freight as usual.

PRESIDENT KRUGER SUSPICIOUS.

Threat to Close Mines Provokes His Warning of Grave Penalties.

PRETORIA, Jan. 29.—In view of the fact that several of the mining companies operating in the South African Republic are considering the project of closing their mines, President Kruger has issued a proclamation asserting that he has reasons for suspecting that this action is prompted by the same spirit that provoked the recent disorders in the Transvaal.

He therefore, while promising in every way possible to promote the supply of native labor, and otherwise to protect and develop the mining industry, warns any persons who may create disturbances in the republic that the most severe penalties will be enforced.

MISS BARTON AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Red Crescent Society's Auspices Would Be Acceptable to Red Cross.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 29.—The American Line steamer New-York, having on board Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross Society, and her staff, who are on their way to Turkey to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians, arrived at her dock at 11 o'clock to-night.

A representative of The United Press boarded the steamer and secured an interview in her stateroom with Miss Barton and George M. Pullman, her secretary. Miss Barton said that their voyage from New-York had been a pleasant one, and that all of the party were well.

When shown by the press representative the announcement that the Porte had agreed to permit persons nominated by A. W. Terrell, the United States Minister at Constantinople, to distribute the fund for the relief of the Armenians, Miss Barton said she was very glad to see that the Sultan had accorded such permission, which she considered a great concession, after all that had been said against Turkey.

She preferred to say nothing concerning her mission, except to tell the American people that the committee of the Red Cross Society had not altered its plans, which were to proceed to Turkey, and there decide what to do. Further than this they really had no plans.

Miss Barton said further that she had undertaken the mission at the earnest and unanimous request of the people. The Red Cross had not given utterance to any opinion, but had merely engaged to distribute in the best way possible what money should be collected, and they intended to try to do this. It depended upon the facilities afforded by the Turkish authorities how this would be accomplished.

Miss Barton spoke kindly of the earnestness of the Americans, who had gone heart and soul into the scheme, and declared emphatically that the Red Cross Society had initiated nothing, but had merely carried out the plans originated by others.

Mr. Pullman said it was possible that the Sultan would permit the relief fund to be distributed under the auspices of the Red Crescent Society, which is the Turkish branch of the Red Cross. If this be so, the committee will avail itself of the privilege.

Miss Barton and her companions will remain on board the steamer to-night and go to-morrow morning to London, where they will remain for a few days. They will then start for Constantinople, stopping in Paris for a short rest on their way.

DEATH OF HUGH C. E. CHILDERS.

Ex-Member of Parliament and Able Official of Liberal Ministries.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, ex-member of Parliament and the occupant of several offices in former Liberal Cabinets, died at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers was born in London June 25, 1827. He was the son of a Yorkshire clergyman and educated at Cheam School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was graduated in 1850. He went to Australia and became a member of the Government of Victoria. He returned to England in 1857, after having been a member for Portland of the Legislative Assembly. He was Agent General for the Colony in England in 1860, when he was elected to the House of Commons for Pontefract. He represented that borough until 1885, when he was defeated by the Irish vote.

He was Lord of the Admiralty in 1864, Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1865, Royal Commissioner to investigate the constitution of the Law Courts in 1867, First Lord of the Admiralty at Gladstone's accession to power in 1871. He was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1872. His re-election for Pontefract on this occasion is memorable as being the first Parliamentary election that took place in England by ballot.

He was appointed Secretary of State for War in April, 1880. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in succession to Mr. Gladstone in 1882. He was elected for South Edinburgh in 1886, and held in Mr. Gladstone's short Ministry the post of Home Secretary. He wrote several pamphlets on free trade, railway policy, and national education.

Proves Venezuela's Claims.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 29.—L. E. Rice of this city has discovered an old Atlas, bearing a Glasgow (Scotland) imprint of 1799, which contains what purports to be a correct map of South America. In this the boundary between Dutch Guiana and Venezuela is the River Essequibo. This line goes far to the east beyond what Venezuela claims, and leaves England only a narrow strip of Guiana. The discovery of a like old atlas in Kalamazoo a few days ago, which seemed to sanction all the British claimed, makes it appear as if the boundary were in dispute nearly a century ago.

Scottish Liberal Club Election.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 29.—At the annual meeting of the Scottish Liberal Club, held here this evening, Lord Rosebery, referring to the friction which existed in the reorganization owing to the fact that its membership included both Liberals and Unionists, said he hoped that the different sections of the Liberal Party would eventually become united. The election for members of the Governing Committee resulted in the return of seven Liberals and five Unionists.

Consuls Arrived at Zeitoun.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Daily News tomorrow will print a dispatch from its Vienna correspondent saying that advices received there from Constantinople say that the British and Italian Consuls arrived at Zeitoun Jan. 28 after a terribly fatiguing journey, during which they encountered severe snowstorms.

Trenchers and Barristers' Dinner.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A grand dinner was given this evening by the benchers and barristers of the Middle Temple. Many distinguished guests, among them the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, were present. Upon his entrance Mr. Bayard was enthusiastically cheered.

American Insurance Companies Attacked.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—During the discussion of the estimates in the Landtag to-day Deputy Lueckhoss thanked the Government for having put a stop to the uncontrollable systems of business pursued by American insurance companies, which had amassed large fortunes from Prussian clients.

Smallpox on the North Cambria.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The British steamer North Cambria, Capt. Roberts, from Baltimore Jan. 4, which arrived at Limerick Jan. 27, has been placed in quarantine on account of the appearance of smallpox among the ship's company, three of whom are suffering from the disease.

Roentgen's Discovery in Medicine.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—Dr. Neusser, Professor of Medicine in the Vienna University, showed this afternoon by means of photographs taken by Roentgen's newly discovered system the presence and position of calcareous deposits in the bladder, liver, and kidneys of a subject.

Khartoum Revolts, Mahdi Overthrown

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Pall Mall Gazette says that a revolution has broken out in Khartoum and that the tribes from the interior have come to the support of the Mahdi's former followers and overthrown him.

Sir John Pender's Grave Illness.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sir John Pender, the well-known promoter and director of ocean telegraphy and member of Parliament for the Wick District, is suffering from paralysis of the brain.

Death of Thakur of Bhaunagar.

BOMBAY, Jan. 29.—His Highness the Thakur of Bhaunagar is dead. He was thirty-eight years of age and a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

Turkey's Minister of Finance.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 29.—Nazif Pasha, who was Minister of Finance until a short time ago, has again been appointed to that office.

The Ally England Would Choose.

From The London Spectator.

The English would prefer a permanent alliance with the United States to any other that could be suggested, and many of the wisest among them believe that such an alliance is among the certainties of the future. The two countries have no conflicting interests; they are not divided either by race, religion, or political ideals; and they have a profound reliance on each other's strength, endurance, and fidelity. The time, however, is not ripe. The two nations have few common interests, they are divided by traditional antipathies which produce distrust, and one of them dislikes and repudiates the idea of being involved in European complications. Neither the antipathies nor the isolation of the Union will last, America growing fast out of her seclusion; but for the present she could offer us nothing except neutrality, and with that we must perforce remain contented. That is enough to secure our hearty good will; but for a working alliance available for the next few years, we shall be compelled to turn elsewhere—that is, in practice, either to Russia or France, or, it may even chance, to both.

To See the St. Paul.

The trains of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey leaving foot of Liberty Street 8:15, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45 P. M., run directly to beach in front of the steamer St. Paul at East Long Branch.—Adv.

CAPITAL OF CUBA LIBRE

Headquarters of President Cisneros in Cubitas Mountains.

A PICTURESQUE, IMPREGNABLE FORT

Chief Magistrate of the Insurgent Republic Expects His Country's Annexation to the United States.

CUBITAS MOUNTAINS, Puerto Principe, Jan. 12.—For six weeks the executive headquarters of the Cuban revolutionary republic has been located in these mountains. Twenty-five miles away is the city of Puerto Principe, with a Spanish garrison of 6,000 men. A study of these two facts is sufficient to impress one with the splendid position taken by the Cubans for the chief offices of their republic. Not even an attempt has been made by the Spaniards to dislodge them, and President Cisneros and his Cabinet are as secure from the enemy as they would be in the main citadel of Gibraltar. Indeed, the great modern guns that could in time play havoc with the almost impregnable "Key to the Mediterranean," would avail naught against the fifteen miles of rocks and ridges that encircle and hide the modest—very modest—wooden buildings that comprise the executive mansion and chief departments of the unrecognized republic of Cuba.

Three days ago your correspondent left Havana by the steamer Julia of the Herrera Line, and arrived at Nuevitas, on the north coast, twenty-five hours after. There was nothing in his attire to indicate that he was an American. He was dressed as the typical Cuban of the cities, with linen suit and white panama hat, and no suspicion was aroused. He was able to take the train from Nuevitas for Puerto Principe without showing his passport. The train was preceded by a pilot engine and coach carrying thirty soldiers. Before every bridge and culvert this train stopped and an examination of the structure was made. Of course, the regular passenger train was also compelled to stop and await the result of the pilot's examinations; and although there are no known rebel bands within miles, the utmost care was exercised throughout the trip. An average of ten miles an hour was made. The railroad, which was the first line erected in a Spanish-speaking country, is well constructed and managed, but the insurgents have interfered in a measure with train schedules.

On either side of the road were alternate miles of thicket and charred canefields, the latter laid waste by the rebel torch three weeks before. There certainly was nothing charming to the eye; and if there had been one would have had to stand to see it, for the iron plates of the coaches cover the windows to within an inch of the top. They make the cars very dark, but afford protection from rebel bullets.

Long stops were made at Lugareno and Minas, the only two stations left by the insurgents in their late raids. The other two stations that were, Ramblazo and Alta Gracia, are heaps of ashes, while for miles the once beautiful canefields are burned and barren. At Alta Gracia there was once a city. Gomez entered it with his army, and, although the inhabitants were against him, he respected the lives and property of all. Then, after a few days' stay, his army was marching from the town, when a rifle peered through a window, a shot was fired, and Borrero, his most trusted aide, fell dead from his horse. Gomez immediately ordered Col. Mirabel to remain with a part of the forces, and burn every building of the place. How thoroughly the work was done is told by the fact that to-day not a soul resides where the city of Alta Gracia once stood.

Puerto Principe, a city of 36,000 people, was reached at 5 P. M. It is an ancient and picturesque place, with many churches, a large Spanish garrison, and more pretty girls than ever Havana can boast of. The houses are nearly all only one story, and their colors are brilliant. Yellow and blue prevail. About the streets are hundreds of lazy soldiers, some with arms and some without, and the majority of them are munching bread or yams, or slumbering in chairs at the parks or by the wayside.

At the hotel enough officers to lead a million troops are quartered. Their sabres clank loudly, but their voices are still more powerful, and it is safe for one to see how the rebellion could be put down if phonographs, instead of machetes, were used.

In the Plaza de Armas, in the evening, the dark-complexioned individual who was to act as guide to the woods was found. He spoke very little English, but knew his business, and was to be on hand at 6 o'clock mass in the Iglesia Mayor, or cathedral, next morning.

At the appointed time and place the meeting was effected. The old cathedral, dark and gloomy, was filled by female worshippers. There were no men except two strangers, and these, feeling eminently out of place, did not tarry long, but started on foot down the Vigia (Watchtower) Road. At the Mendes bridge a couple of Civil Guards were encountered. They were ready to shoot, said so, and acted as if they were, but the guide quickly arranged matters on a monetary basis, said "Viva España!" as though he meant it, and the road was clear.

Several small farmhouses were passed. About a mile beyond the bridge a turn was made into a side road, bordered by palms, and at the end of which was an old plantation residence. Here your correspondent donned a well-worn suit of brown. A black silk handkerchief was tied about his neck. The panama hat was carried along, for that must be worn by the Cuban President. A couple of good horses were here secured and another start was made.

The route was not by way of the main road, but across an open part of the plantation and then for a mile or so through a thicket, arriving at length on a path leading along the high bank of a slowly flowing and pretty stream. "Quien va?" a voice shouted some rods ahead. "People of peace," answered the guide. Then an order to advance was given, and this being complied with, the muzzles of four rifles in the hands of Cuban cavalrymen grinned menacingly. But it was only for a moment. The guide and the black silk handkerchief were recognized.

After a few minutes' talk the guide turned his horse and galloped away down the path, while two cavalrymen accompanied your correspondent, leaving the other two at the post. Again going into the thickest kind of a thicket, the guide rode ahead and cut with wonderful dexterity and quickness overhanging branches and snarly vines. It seemed like hours before the open was reached. But this was not much of an improvement, for there were no beaten paths, and monster rocks were here in surprising abundance. The earth was of a brickish-red color and very hard. There was no grass, but brier and bramble bushes reached to the stirrups. A few pretty blue flowers were as baby smiles in a dungeon.

Successive ridges, each higher than the former, were passed over by the little band in a distance of ten miles, and every mile or two the challenge "Quien va?" Quien va?" was given by mounted sentinels. Between the ridges were narrow plateaus, each sloping toward the main ridge, and each stony and covered with thicket after the manner of the first described. There are a few paths, but they are unknown except to the most experienced guides.

Reaching at length the last ridge, that rises almost perpendicularly for 500 feet, each member of the party dismounted, and the task of making the remaining four miles was begun. The narrow pass between rocks wound this way and that; out over ledges, through scrubby brush and occasionally on slidling patches of hard, red clay. In some places it was almost impossible to keep from sliding off and down, and the poor, unshod horses seemed to have narrow escapes each minute.

One can hardly imagine the condition of this "road" up Cubitas Mountain. But after climbing it there is no trouble in figuring out for one's self why the Spaniards have made no attempt to dislodge the rebel government. Spain might send every soldier she has in the Island of Cuba (119,000 regulars and 60,000 volunteers) and she would be unable to cope with the 600 men who form the guard of President Cisneros.

Nor could she starve them out, for the top of Cubitas Mountain is a fertile plateau of 8,000 acres, where potatoes, corn, and other vegetables and cereals grow. Even should Gomez, Maceo, and the other leaders in the field be killed or captured, and the revolution be otherwise put down, the garrison at Cuban headquarters might hold out for years, and the roof of this natural fortress could remain a little republic, over which the "lone star flag" might float in fearless and independent impunity.

At the summit there was a beautiful view to the northward. Immediately below, the jagged side of the mountain sloped away until it reached the second lower ridge, which, with the others beyond it, appeared as battlements surrounding an immense castle. Still beyond, green fields and great patches of jungle led away to the blue waters of the Atlantic in the hazy distance. In other directions the vista was obstructed by a growth of timber very unlike that which seemed to flourish among the crags below. Mahogany grew abundantly, and a wealth of other tropical woods was about. The party again mounted their horses and rode along over a very good, but narrow, road, running to the headquarters, three miles away, and almost in the centre of the plateau. Though past the supper hour, many men were working in the beds of yams and acres of corn.

Passing through another small grove, the four large buildings comprising the executive quarters came into view. Two companies of soldiers were going through the manual of arms, and several small squads were marching and facing. Around, lying on the grass, were several hundred men, smoking and playing games. A little cannon at the further end of the green boomed a welcome, and President Cisneros, emerging from a picturesquely rustic little house, greeted all warmly. He said he was pleased to see the representative of an American newspaper in the "Washington of the Cuban Republic." It being remarked that the location of the headquarters and the road leading thereto were not inducements to American correspondents, President Cisneros replied: "Oh, it is not they whom we wish to keep away, but the Spaniards, you know."

Salvador Cisneros-Betancourt—that is his full name—President of the Republic of Cuba, is democratic despite his great wealth and the honors that have been bestowed upon him by the Spanish Crown. He has lived a part of his life in the United States, and a few years ago became a citizen, renouncing his title of Marquis of Santa Lucia. As may be inferred, he is a great admirer of the American Nation.

During the last war in Cuba, he was elected President of the revolutionary republic, and was the life of the movement But years have counted rather heavily, and Cisneros could not now take the field as he did in days gone by. Still, he is far from decrepit, and moves with an alacrity worthy of a much younger man. He is quite slight in build, straight as an arrow, and speaks English charmingly.

Here he is surrounded by his Cabinet officers, and directs from Cubitas Mountain all the diplomatic work of the movement. His Secretaries have charge of the different departments, under his guidance. The headquarters is in almost uninterrupted communication with all parts of Cuba by means of a courier mail system, supplemented by carrier pigeons. Indeed, one of the most interesting features here is that part of the Post Office Building devoted to the sixty pigeons. Each day two or three are taken away, and each day, also, two or three return, with notes from the Generals in the field. An occasional bird flies in with good tidings from the revolutionary junta in New-York.

Gen. Roloff, Acting Secretary of War, is here, in charge of the executive guard. He was recently seriously wounded, but is again about; and when sent for by President Cisneros was sleeping in his hammock, stretched from trees back of the War Department Building. From General to privates, all sleep out of doors in hammocks hung in the same clean grove. The air is pure, and at this season of the year, cool; and a generally healthier body of men it would be hard to find.

A regular routine of duty is established, and during one week a soldier at Cubitas will have served in all the branches, from working in the fields or tending cattle to guard or courier duty between the headquarters and Puerto Principe.

"We are quite secure here," said President Cisneros, "and all the men are contented, although occasionally some of them become restless and desire to be with the forces in the field. When a large number feel this way, we simply make a requisition for them to take their places here, and allow them to go. We figure on keeping about 1,000 men at headquarters, for it would never do to let the Spanish Government capture our head officers, take our papers and money, and turn to their own use our military stores."

The military stores referred to are not of course very extensive, but the dynamite that has wrecked scores of trains and torn up most of the railroads of Cuba was made at Cubitas Mountain. The system of manufacture is naturally very crude, but as the dynamite appears to do effective work, there is no reason to complain.

Regarding the revolution and the prospects of success, President Cisneros said: "You may tell the American people, in the make-up of which I proudly claim to be a small factor, that the cause of republicanism in Cuba will win. This is no idle boast. But recent events plainly demonstrate the inability of Spain to cope with the movement. Unlike the war of 1868-78, the present struggle is not that of a quarter of the people of Cuba, but the fight of the vast majority for that freedom which is the birthright of men worthy of being free.

"It is a movement blessed by Heaven, sanctioned by the enlightened world, and praised by all lovers of liberty and justice. How can it fail? How can barbaric, tyrannical, and fifteenth-century Spain win? Of course, she has thousands of soldiers and plenty of arms and ammunition, but her army has no heart in the oppression of Cuba. What little fighting her soldiers have done was for gold they have not, and perhaps will not, receive. How different with the Cuban forces! Thousands of them have given up their homes and families, gone out into the fields without expectation or promise of monetary reward, and been willing to bleed and die for liberty's sake.

"But to look upon another side of the matter, Gomez and Maceo have proved to the world what a farce the great Spanish army of over 100,000 men is. And they have made the arrogant Generals of Spain the laughing stock of all nations. Not satisfied with practically driving the Spaniards from the Provinces of Santa Clara and Matanzas, Gomez appeared before Havana itself and gave the palace officials a scare from which they have not yet recovered. I did not intend to attack the city, for he knew that without artillery to back him such an act would be folly and crime. But he did wish to impress the world, and especially the Government at Washington, with an idea of the strength of the movement.

"We want first of all recognition from the American Nation. Independence would shortly follow, and then, if the wishes of the great majority of our people could be carried out, annexation would be the ultimate end.

"As an independent and separate nation Cuba would for many years be weak, but as a State of the great Union she would share the strength, glory, and prosperity of her sisters.

"The Cuban of to-day looks not to Spain nor to Europe for his inspiration. He realizes that the Old World is indeed old, and that the best of the future is to be found in America. The Cuban youth attends the schools of the United States. He learns, as I learned, to admire the free institutions of the United States, and while in his veins may flow the old blood of Castile, his heart throbs with the hopes, ambitions, and inspirations of the American.

"On purely commercial grounds alone we might desire closer relationship with the United States, and I believe it would unquestionably be to our advantage and to yours to have such. In return for our sugar, coffee, fruits, and woods, we would receive the machinery, cottons, and other manufactured products, as well as the flour, grain, and beef products of the States.

"Americans themselves must see the desirability of a national and commercial union. I believe they do, and that the Congress of the United States will not much longer delay in the primary action toward that end—the recognition of belligerent rights. As for myself, personally, I hope to see the 'Lone Star of Cuba' placed in the blue field with the other stars of the American constellation."

President Cisneros desires to express his kindest regards and deepest esteem for President Cleveland and the American Congress and people.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—8:15 A. M.—Chimney, 367 East Seventy-sixth Street; no damage.

—9:20 A. M.—2,263 Second Avenue; Adam Lanz; damage, $175.

—9:45 A. M.—509 West Twenty-eighth Street; Mrs. Duffy; damage, $100.

—10:30 A. M.—82 Mulberry Street; no damage.

—2:15 P. M.—31 Barclay Street; Bawo & Dotter and others; damage, $21,000.

—3:10 P. M.—148 East Eighty-sixth Street; flat of Annie McCullagh; damage, $100.

—5 P. M.—104 Elm Street; Charles Gerlick, store; damage, $50.

—6 P. M.—318 East Twenty-seventh Street; Mrs. Meney; no damage.

—6:05 P. M.—79 Eldridge Street; Wolf Leibowitz; no damage.

—6:10 P. M.—439 West Fifty-fourth Street; Eliza King; damage, $500.

—6:30 P. M.—Hotel Normandie, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street; no damage.

—7 P. M.—433 Eighth Avenue; occupant unknown; damage trifling.

—7:20 P. M.—425 West Thirty-eighth Street; occupant unknown; damage trifling.

—7:45 P. M.—7 West One Hundred and Second Street; occupant unknown; damage slight.

—8:05 P. M.—440 First Avenue; Carl Schultz; damage, $100.

—9:15 P. M.—31 South Street; Hutching Brothers; damage, $300.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

Brig W. R. Hutchings, Armstrong, Frontera 29 ds., with mdse. to order; vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 11:30 P. M. to-day.

OBITUARY RECORD.

James McNamee.

James McNamee, a well-known lawyer and Staten Islander, died at his residence, Homeland, on Grymes Hill, Staten Island, yesterday morning. He had been ill for nearly two years with Bright's disease, and was confined to the house the greater part of the time. Recently he appeared somewhat improved and hopes of his recovery were entertained.

Mr. McNamee was born on Tenth Street, this city, in 1847. His father was a prosperous merchant. When he was still a boy the family took up their residence on Staten Island, and he had since made his home there. He was graduated from the law department of the University of the City of New-York, and began the practice of his profession in this city and on Staten Island. He had an office in the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building, 32 Nassau Street, for many years. Mr. McNamee married a daughter of the late Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, and for many years had charge of the Vanderbilt property on Staten Island, and also had charge of George Vanderbilt's realty in other places.

Mr. McNamee was a Republican and had long been active in public affairs in Richmond County. He was for several years a Trustee of the village of Edgewater and a member of the Board of Health of that village. He was many times a nominee for various local and county offices, but, as the county is strongly Democratic, never held a county office. He also served as Chairman of the Republican County Committee, and was compelled to resign from that office on account of ill health.

He was always active in all public movements on Staten Island, and during the last ten years had many bills before the State Legislature every year purposed to effect some reform in the government of the county. He was one of the leaders in the movement which resulted in the overthrow of Muller rule in the county three years ago. His wife and two daughters, Mrs. Bernard Eekhout and Miss Jessie McNamee, survive him.

John Smith.

John Smith died Tuesday at the home of his son-in-law, John McWilliam, 6 West Ninety-sixth Street. He was born in Ireland Dec. 11, 1801, and came to this city when a young man. He made his home first in Thirtieth Street, near Eighth Avenue, just north of that portion of the city known as Chelsea Village when that region was but sparsely settled. After some years he removed to Thirty-first Street, immediately in the rear of his former residence, and there he lived until recently. For nearly seventy years he was a familiar figure in the neighborhood. His familiarity with that part of the city, and with the family histories of the early proprietors, frequently brought him into consultation with persons seeking information as to the titles of real estate in the locality.

Mr. Smith after his arrival in this city was for a time in business for himself, but subsequently he became connected with the coke department of the Manhattan Gas Company, with which he remained until his retirement from active business, some years ago. He was fond of driving, and his fund of recollections of old New-York was a constant pleasure to his friends. He was an Episcopalian, and associated with the Church of the Holy Apostles, at Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue, from the time the church was first organized. He formed one of the little company that established the Sunday school from which this church grew. He served the church in various capacities, and for twenty-four years was the Senior Warden, and so endeared himself to all that he was affectionately known as "Uncle John." He leaves a daughter, Mrs. John McWilliam, and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. The funeral will take place from his late home at 2 P. M. to-day.

Henry Swift Deforest.

The death of the Rev. Dr. Henry Swift Deforest is announced. He was President of Tallmadaga College, Alabama, one of the higher educational institutions in the South, under the American Missionary Association.

Dr. Deforest was born in South Kanesston, N. Y., March 17, 1833. He entered Yale in the class of '57, and remained until July, 1858, when he became tutor in mathematics in Beloit College, where he remained until 1880, when he went to the Union Theological Seminary, and remained until May, 1881. He was tutor in Latin in Yale from September, 1881, until July, 1884.

He was ordained at New-Haven in August, 1863, was commissioned as Chaplain of the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers Aug. 15, 1863, and was mustered out of the service Dec. 21, 1865.

James E. Conor.

James E. Conor, one of the best known Masons in Brooklyn, died yesterday in his home, 47 Division Avenue. He was born in Champlain, N. Y., seventy-four years ago. He began the study of law, but gave that up and became a manufacturer of hardware.

During the war he made the canteens used by the Federal soldiers, and made considerable money from this venture. He became a Mason in 1855 and was a member of Aurora Grata Lodge, No. 750, F. and A. M.; Aurora Grata Lodge of Perfection, Council of the Princes of Jerusalem, Chapter of Rose Croix, and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Northern Jurisdiction. He was also a member of the Masonic Veteran Association. He leaves a son and a daughter.

His body will lie in state in Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford Avenue and Madison Street, and will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow.

Gen. Arthur C. Ducat.

—Gen. Arthur C. Ducat, a distinguished officer during the war of the rebellion and one of the foremost fire insurance agents of Chicago, died yesterday at Downer's Grove, a suburb of Chicago. He was born in Dublin fifty-five years ago, and his appearance he was the counterpart of Napoleon III.

He raised a corps of sappers and miners at the outbreak of the war, being a civil engineer. For gallantry at Paducah he was made Major, and after the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and was Inspector General of the Army of the Tennessee, under Gen. Rosecrans, and was also Inspector General of the Department of the Cumberland.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—George T. Brickell, the oldest man in Bergen County, N. J., died in Westwood, N. J., yesterday. He would have been ninety-six years old Feb. 12. He was a Democrat. He made a fortune out of $1,000 which he won from a lottery company. He invested the money in real estate and got big profits. Thomas Edward Brickell, his son, is seventy-six years old and is Mayor of the borough. Mr. Brickell settled in Westwood when it was inhabited by Indians, and lived there all his life.

—Mrs. Mary Bishop, wife of the Rev. Horace N. Bishop, pastor of Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, died of heart failure last evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. T. Kinney, at 1,062 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. Mrs. Bishop was a daughter of the late Joel Condit, one of the founders of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company. She was sixty-five years old. She leaves no children.

—Edwin T. Skidmore, President of the Newburg Board of Trade, died in Newburg yesterday aged fifty-eight years. He was in business in Brooklyn at one time, and was interested in real estate in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Dakota. In Grand Forks a street is named after him. He was a Trustee of the Syracuse University. He leaves a large estate.

—Mitchell Shanley, son of John H. Shanley, the millionaire railroad contractor, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Clinton Avenue, Newark, N. J., from heart disease. He was twenty-six years old, was married, but had no children. His wife is the daughter of Joseph Sanford. Their wedding two years ago was a big social event.

—John J. Johnson, a son of the late Rev. Dr. D. V. M. Johnson of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, died in his home, 260 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, Monday. He was born in Michigan City, Ind., fifty-seven years ago. He was engaged in the coal business. He leaves a wife and four daughters.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BANGOR, Me., Jan. 29.—The Hancock Tannery at Township No. 39, Hancock County, was burned yesterday. It is believed the fire was of incendiary origin. It was the third fire in the settlement since September, tannery property having been burned in each instance. The building was worth $8,000, and the finished leather destroyed in the dry rooms was valued at $9,000, while the damage to 10,000 sides of leather in the liquor pit will reach $5,000.

WATERTOWN, Jan. 29.—Fire in the Black River Wood Pulp Company's Mill at Black River to-day damaged the building to the extent of $5,000; fully covered by insurance. The equipment and other property was also destroyed. The insurance is not known.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 29.—Jennings Brothers, papier mache factory in Fairfield, caught fire to-day. The factory was badly damaged, and a large quantity of material in the ovens was destroyed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 29.—A fire in the boiler room of the New-Jersey and New-York Dry Docks Company's buildings, on South Front Street, to-day, caused $2,000 damage.

WOODLAND, Cal., Jan. 29.—The Woodland Mills, valued at $65,000, were burned

DANCE IN THE HOTEL MAJESTIC

THIRD MEETING OF MRS. WILLIAM G. SLADE'S CLASS.

The Guests Received in the Louis XVI. Drawing Room—Supper Tables Decorated with Roses.

The third subscription dance of the class organized by Mrs. William Gerry Slade was held last night at the Hotel Majestic, and was by far the most enjoyable of the series. It was attended by about 250 members of the class and their guests.

The white and gold Louis XVI. drawing room was used as a reception room. The guests were received by Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, Mrs. Alfred Willis Judson, Mrs. A. C. Hunt, Mrs. Leander H. Crall, Mrs. J. Carmoreau Hatie, and the Misses Hatie, Wilson, and Neal. The room was artistically decorated, and the scene was one of surpassing brilliancy.

Dancing began at 10:30 o'clock and continued until midnight, when supper was served in the Empire drawing room. At each table were covers for from six to twelve guests. These tables were decorated with American Beauty roses and candelabras, with various tinted shades.

The menu was as follows:

Oysters on the half shell.
Consommé in cup.
Hors d'ouvres.
Lobster en coquille.
Supreme de volaille dubarry.
Quail on toast.
Lettuce salad.
Fancy in cream.
Assorted cake. Café.
Liqueurs.

Among the members of the class present were Miss Slade, Miss Hatie, Miss Wilson, Miss Crall, Miss Neal, J. A. C. Johnson, Miss Lilian Jones, Miss Colfax, John L. Roberts, Jr., E. C. Jameson, J. F. Frelinghuysen, Miss Acker, Miss Thorley, Miss Bleven, Joseph Taylor, Miss Dolbear, Miss Alice Wilson, Clark Williams, W. A. Campbell, Mrs. Charles C. Orcutt, Daniel Evarts, Frank M. Zittel, Herbert E. Blass, William Hills, Jr., Harry C. Corel, Miss Moss, Miss Studley, Dr. Robert Sordor Taft, Honora Elmer Crall, Henry W. Eaton, Henry W. Stackhouse, Louis F. Kurz, Miss Sawyer, Miss Ballin, Miss Horeace Brown, Thomas Hall, Miss Eaton, Andrew Ernest Foye, Miss Taylor, Miss Beale, Thaddeus Beale, D. L. Hough, Frank J. Burke, James Wil

YALE TO ROW AT HENLEY

Failing to Arrange with Oxford-Cambridge Winner, Will Meet Amateurs.

WILL NOT ROW AT POUGHKEEPSIE

Capt. Treadway Says Yale's Purpose Is to Pay Entire Attention to the Crew Going Abroad.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 20.—Capt. Treadway of the Yale University Boat Club, in company with Mr. Desidour, arrived in New-Haven to-night from New-York, where, it is understood, there was a meeting at the Waldorf Hotel regarding Yale's boating interests. Capt. Treadway was shown the report that the 'Varsity crew would not enter the race on the Hudson, and was asked what course Yale would pursue, as to a race this year. He replied:

"It had been the intention of the Yale University Boat Club to arrange a contest with the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge race this year, but owing to the impossibility of fixing a date which would be convenient to the Englishmen as well as ourselves, the Yale boat club has decided to enter her crew in the Henley regatta, which will take place in July of this year.

"Has it been your intention at any time to enter the proposed race on the Hudson, or to challenge the winner of the Cornell-Columbia-University of Pennsylvania-Harvard contest at Poughkeepsie?"

"As it is Yale's purpose," said Capt. Treadway, "to send a crew abroad this year, her entire attention will be devoted to this end; and, furthermore, it is contrary to her policy to enter her crews in any race in which elements of chance are so likely to interfere with the fastest rowing."

"Bob" Cook is expected in this city tomorrow to assist the Yale crew in their training.

COMPLETE CHANGE IN STROKE.

Harvard Adopts a Stroke Very Much Like That of Yale.

While it is not exactly rowing weather, there is no one topic among lovers of college sports, whether graduate or undergraduate, that interests so much as does boating just now. There have been the uncertainty of Yale's position—and disliked as much as she may be because of her facility for getting into snarls with the athletes of other colleges, she is the acknowledged champion at this sport—the apparent combination against her by Harvard, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, inferentially, solely because the latter is allied with the other colleges for a four-crew race; the talk about the changing the course from Poughkeepsie to Springfield, and finally the change in the stroke at Harvard back to the successful principles that were in vogue some twenty years ago.

It is this latter that causes the most general discussion among rowing men of all the colleges. Such a radical change as has been made was not thought to be among the remotest possibilities during the past ten years. In that time the Harvard boating men have been subjected to a most disheartening and to men who are not up in college politics and college rivalries a most foolish series of experiments. These have, with a single exception, resulted in defeat. Little wonder, then, that the oarsmen there have gone into races in a half-hearted fashion.

Until two years ago Harvard, since about 1885, has had no boating policy. Matters have been allowed to drift along in accordance with the dictates of the society crowd that happened to be on top. Oarsmen have been selected rather for their social affiliations than for their ability to pull an oar. The stroke has been changed to suit the notions of constantly changed coaches, and the veteran of one year's crew who again managed to get a seat in the shell had generally to unlearn all that he had learned the year before. That was enough to discourage most any one.

Then, after disaster had followed disaster and Yale had made herself practically invincible by the persistent following of a policy that was never varied, Watson was called in and an arrangement was made with him to handle the crew for three years, in the hope that such a course would result in building up a crew that would be able to wipe out the boating disgraces of the past. While no victory has yet come of Watson's efforts, he did manage to put on the water at New-London last year, a crew that it was a pleasure to see move in a boat, so perfect was their form in the boat.

Old oarsmen, who watched their work critically, while admitting the beauty of their work within the shell, had no hesitancy in predicting their defeat by the Yalensians, which came before the rival crews had rowed a quarter of a mile.

When Mr. Watson was asked before the race if everything had not been sacrificed to form, he could not believe that such was the case, and expressed himself as confident that superficial as the stroke looked to the critics, it was a stroke that could win races. Before a mile of the race had been rowed Watson is reported to have admitted to a friend that there were radical defects in the stroke that must be eliminated before it could be made a stroke that would get the power that Yale's did. The story of how Harvard went all to pieces in the race and brought the rear of a weary procession is too well remembered to be here repeated.

Harvard had, as a fact, again sacrificed everything to form in the boat, and had neglected the very cardinal principle of successful rowing—the driving power. This was the point about which the Watson men and the Bancroft men had been disputing at Harvard for years. Watson now gracefully concedes that he was wrong, and that a winning stroke like that which won for Columbia on the Hudson last year, as well as that which won for Yale, must be one in which form in the boat is made secondary to getting all the power of the oarsmen to worked on that principle, but in an entirely worked in that principle, but in an entirely different way.

Sixteen men are now pegging away in the gymnasium at Harvard on a stroke that very much resembles the Yale stroke. It is galling to the average Harvard man to confess that he must adopt a principle brought most nearly to perfection by the man whom they dislike most above all men—Robert J. Cook of Yale. But sense has at last prevailed over prejudice, and the Cook stroke, or the English stroke, as it may properly be called, has been adopted. This change is what has caused the greatest sensation among boating men in all the colleges. With them it is as astounding a change as if the Republican Party should abandon the policy of extreme protection and come out for free trade.

The long, hard, leg drive and the sharp, almost vicious catch of the water, which were so very marked in the Yale stroke last year, have been adopted, and beef has been put into the shell in place of the well-developed man who had a strong social pull as his chief characteristic. Harvard veterans are delighted with the change, and believe that now that the men of their Alma Mater are on the right road, they will be able to make such a showing as such a university should on the water.

In the work in the tank Harvard's crew candidates now throw their whole weight into the beginning of the stroke and let form play an utterly unimportant part in the development of the stroke. The desire is to get every ounce of power into the blade at the very beginning of the stroke and carry it through to the finish, making the recovery moderately slow, but quick enough, so that the boat shall not hang or sag in the interval between the finish of one stroke and the beginning of the next one. The slide is lengthened quite a bit, and the stroke will be at a moderate pace, say at about 32 when at a stroke for staying, with an increase to 34 on a spurt.

Of course, all this has not as yet been developed, nor will it be until the men are able to get on the water, but it is apparently the principle that is to be followed. If carried out, it is a stroke that should bring success at Poughkeepsie, unless the crews from Columbia or Pennsylvania shall develop crews that, rowing a similar stroke, will be more perfect at it. The short, snappy, and wearing stroke of the Cornell men will never be able to trouble a crew rowing the slower stroke over a four-mile course.

The leg drive, upon which so much of the stroke is to depend, will begin with the impact of the oar with the water and will be carried through to the end, so that the muscles of the legs, back, and arms are utilized to the utmost. The recovery will be quick enough, so that as little of the impulse to the boat shall be lost as is possible with keeping the shell on an even keel and preventing a "hang" to be overcome at the beginning of a new stroke.

It has been this principle of making the oar tell from the instant it enters the water until it leaves it that has brought victory to the Yale crews. When they abandoned it, as they did on two or three occasions, for some new-fangled theories of Yale Captains, the crew fell an easy victim to the superior form of the Harvard crews.

It has been those victories with "form rowing" that has caused all the trouble for the Harvard boys. Because it had been successful on two occasions a certain element among the graduates had insisted that it was the correct theory of rowing. They overlooked the fact that the Yale men were not, when beaten, rowing the stroke that has brought them every victory they have won since the days when "Bob" Cook introduced it at the University at the City of Elms.

Harvard's form has always been superior to Yale's when the crews were at practice. The Yale men, in their practice days at New-London, have always seemed to be ragged and awkward, as compared with the crews from Cambridge, who sat in their shell and swung backward and forward like a piece of perfect machinery. That has always been noticeable to visitors to the course on the Thames. So, too, it has been patent to even unlearned observers that the Yale men managed to send their shell a trifle further with each stroke, even though the men were ragged in the shuttle-like swinging of their bodies. Their stroke oars fairly grabbed the water in what has been called bulldog fashion. That was in itself enough to prevent mechanical precision in the swing of an eight, unless eight men of exact weight, reach of arm, and length of back and leg, and rowing precisely alike, could be found. That, of course, is impossible. Form was the very last thing Yale paid attention to, and that polish that was thought necessary was put up on in "The Cove," away up beyond quarters, in the last few days before the race. Power and speed had both been attended to before New-London waters were visited at all.

Harvard's policy has been to the contrary, and the attempt to get power and speed was left to the last minutes at New-London, when it was too late. Now that a change has been made, and what would seem to be the common-sense principle of rowing has been adopted, Harvard men believe that they have a good chance to turn out a winning crew. So do all other college men who have talked over the change. Yale men do not like it, as their certainty of future victories over Harvard, should they meet again, with even a moderate crew, is, they well know, materially lessened. If the stroke as now adopted at Harvard, and as here explained in the rough, should result in victory at Poughkeepsie, it is certain that the rowing policy of the college will be continued on these lines, which now meet with such cordial approval from the Alumni, who have become disgusted with the vacillating policy and the succession of defeats that has been the lot of their crews.

While Harvard has made this change to the sensible method of rowing, there has been talk of abandoning what is the same system in the main at the University of Pennsylvania. Athletics are in a very sorry condition at the university just now, and there has been a quarrel about the management of the crew. Its failure at Poughkeepsie last year, when they rowed a modification of the Yale stroke, has made some of the men feel that the methods adopted by Woodruff, the management of the crew were wrong, and that these were to blame for the defeat of the crew instead of the succession of ill-luck incidents that finally wound up in the swamping of the shell.

Some of the Pennsylvania alumni who were oarsmen in the old times, when the crews rowed the short, snappy, and choppy "waterman's stroke," so called, wanted to return to the stroke that was taught them by Ward. But wiser counsels have finally prevailed, after the Faculty had been called in to settle the schoolboy political squabbles. So, when Capt. Bull got his men together on Saturday last he began his work of instructing them in the stroke that had been taught him by Woodruff, and that is the stroke that will be rowed at Poughkeepsie this Summer. Cornell will be alone in pulling the short, quick, exhausting, and ineffective "waterman's stroke" when the four crews meet in their race next June.

Columbia will row the stroke taught by that very efficient and shrewd coach, Walter Peet, which carried them to victory last year. It was then the nearest to a perfect stroke that any of the crews rowed. What was good enough then will be conceded to be good enough this year, and the men are now at work on it in their gymnasium practice.

Harvard has again declared itself in favor of having the race rowed over the Springfield (Mass.) course. They have already sent to that town to know what would be done for the crews in case they should decide to row their race there. This movement is wholly selfish, and for the benefit of the undergraduates of the Cambridge college.

Springfield has absolutely nothing to offer in the way of advantages. The course is on the Connecticut River, some distance below Springfield, near Longmeadow. There is no chance there for the general public to see the race. There is no opportunity for an observation train; the water is not deep enough to float vessels that could carry any visitors, and is so very shallow that it is absolutely unfit for the purposes of the race. Lord Dunraven would like it, possibly, because of its inaccessibility to excursion steamers.

The undergraduates of the various colleges interested can know nothing of the disadvantages of that locality, as they cannot remember back to the days of the series of three-mile six-oared races that were rowed there from 1871 to 1873, inclusive, and the two eight-oared Yale-Harvard races that were rowed there after the Saratoga fiascos, in 1876 and 1877.

Some of the alumni who were at Springfield will remember the terrible days of discomfort that they then had, and if they have anything to say about it no race will ever again be rowed over the mud puddle they call a river, and which is situated in the midst of a lot of tobacco and meadow lands that is flat as a shingle on either side of the stream. It was without an exception the worst place that was ever selected for a boat race, both for the crews and for the public. Saratoga or the Schuylkill River would either be far preferable, and New-London a model, comparatively.

Far and away better than any of them is the course on the Hudson, where the collegians rowed last year. Nature has been kind to oarsmen there, and has provided the best straightaway four-mile course that ever a boatman saw. It excels anything in the East as a place for the public to see the race. A seat on the observation trains on the West Shore Road there means an unobstructed view of the race from the time the first stroke is taken until the winner has crossed the line. There is plenty of water and good water at all times of the year, and the alleged interference with the crews by steam and sailing craft is more a matter of fancy than fact.

The Poughkeepsie course is almost as handy from Boston as is the Springfield course, and would be handier for nine-tenths of the graduates of all the colleges interested to reach. The proposition to abandon such a model course would not be entertained for a moment if the students knew of the advantages and disadvantages of the course at Poughkeepsie and at Springfield. The latter has no advantages, comparatively, and none actually that one can imagine, unless it be the one fact that it would be easier for the mass of students at Harvard to go to Springfield than to Poughkeepsie. That is a consideration that is not worth attention where the best interests of all concerned are to be considered. The Springfield proposition will end in talk in all probability, though Harvard may try and press the proposed change in her old dictatorial manner.

What Poughkeepsie Will Do.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The local committee which had charge of the tricollege boat race last year held a meeting in this city to-night to consider the proposition of holding the four-cornered race between Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, and the University of Pennsylvania on the Poughkeepsie course this year. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Apokeepsing Boat Club, the Poughkeepsie Yacht Club, the Board of Trade, and the Retail Merchants' Association. A communcation was received from Guy Richards, Chairman of the College Committee, asking the Poughkeepsie committee to submit a proposition for the representatives of the colleges to consider at a meeting to be held in New-York Friday night.

After considerable discussion the committee agreed to procure lodgings for the four crews, provide boathouses, build floats and runways, and survey and police the course. If the proposition is accepted the money needed to defray these expenses, about $1,000, will be raised by subscriptions from citizens.

ATALANTA OARSMEN DANCE.

Their Enjoyable Reception at the Lenox Lyceum Last Night.

The forty-eighth annual reception of the Atalanta Boat Club was held at Lenox Lyceum last night. The decorations of the hall reflected credit on the originators, and were of artistic style. Aside from the festooning and draperies, they consisted of a profusion of plants, laurel, flat cedar, pine tops, and hemlock. The orchestra was placed behind a screen of cocoa palms, white azalias, and palmetto.

Theodore Van Raden, one of the most efficient workers the club has had was in a reminiscent mood. He pointed with pride at dozen upon dozens of handsome banners which hung about the wall, having been won from such strong rowing organizations as the New-York Athletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, and many others. Some of the most important were those won in championship events, among which was the eight-oared championship banner.

The club justly claims to be the oldest rowing club in the United States, having been in continuous existence since 1848.

Any number of the club's famous oarsmen were seen on the floor, and they had apparently lost none of the vim which characterized their efforts in aquatics in times gone by.

The march was led by President George Burt Heath and Mrs. Heath, who were immediately followed by Mr. Hugo F. Huber and Miss Wenige, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund R. Bunce.

Some of the boxholders and others present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard A. MacLean, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Van Raden, Mr. T. Rurode, Miss May Van Raden, Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Henry, Mr. Charles M. Foster, Mr. Edward Outwater, Capt. Harry M. Brennan and Miss Molyneaux, Mr. H. H. Wotherspoon and Miss Garbett, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Villaverde, Messrs. Charles H. Huber, E. A. Huber, Edward N. Dean, Eugene Wilson, ex-Capt. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Byron, Mr. and Mrs. W. McGuffogg, Mr. Melvin S. Stevens, Mr. H. Finsterer and Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. King, Mr. J. H. Ellison and Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. William Campbell, Mr. Joseph Brunning and Miss Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Moran, Mr. William C. Doscher, Mr. John J. Keyes, Mr. C. E. Nissen, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Merrall, Mr. and Mrs. Don A. Gaylord, Mr. George Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin J. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wesselman, Mr. Frederick Hoey, Mr. John G. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Wagstaff, Mr. George Tyson Louis R. Smith.

Edward V. Hines, Warren Leslie, Charles Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Meakim, Harry Sanders, Miss Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Brennan and Miss O'Neil, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moneuse, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Moneuse, Frank Moneuse and Miss Emma Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Moneuse, M. V. Thompson, J. H. Burke, S. V. W. Lee, Louis Agostini, Charles T. Osborne, F. W. Vorck, and T. E. Casselman.

One of the features was the meeting of a large number of the ex-Presidents of the club.

The dancing was kept up until early morning, every one voting it a most enjoyable affair.

MR. FENN'S GOLF CHALLENGE

Affords Amusement to Golf Enthusiasts in This City.

The announcement of the challenge recently sent by Arthur H. Fenn of the Palmetto Club of Aiken, S. C., to Charles B. Macdonald of Chicago, the amateur champion of America, is exciting a good deal of amusing comment among golfers in this city. The most charitable expression heard is that Fenn may have been ill advised by enthusiastice clubmates, carried away, as they probably were for the time being, by his victory over the new club professional, Mackrell. The fact that Fenn is practically backed to the extent of $800 lends a disagreeable feature to the challenge, as the inference has been drawn that the Palmetto men possibly expect that Macdonald or Jim Dunn will put up an equal amount. And this Macdonald will never do, say those who know him, as the money feature in golf among amateurs is considered by the better element as detrimental to the best interests of the game.

"Who is Fenn, anyway?" has been asked by many golfers.

In this part of the country Fenn is practically unknown, although he became slightly familiar to some Lenox golfers during the late tournament. That was the first tournament of any account he entered, and he surprised the local players by capturing the Robbins Silver Cup, one of the most important cups played for. He went to Lenox from Jefferson, N. H., where he had a small Summer hotel, and had laid out a short golf course on his grounds. He is said to be connected with a hotel in Aiken, S. C.

A golfer who saw him play at Lenox said: "Fenn is almost unknown to most of our golfers, but he is a far better man than many suppose. He showed remarkable ability in his driving and brassie shots, in many cases equaling in these points Macdonald, the amateur champion, himself. Many of his drives were 200 yards and over, and he kept them up, too. He drives with a half swing, keeping a stiff arm, and he has continued to improve. I do not think there are many golfers in the country who can beat him at driving. In putting, too, he is very good. I see no reason why he should not give Macdonald a good, stiff match, if the men should meet. If the nature of the challenge, however, as I have heard, is correct, I think it very bad taste either for Fenn or the Palmetto Club to allow it to be sent to Macdonald. I do not believe Macdonald will listen to it seriously for a minute."

A prominent St. Andrew's golfer laughed at the idea of Fenn entertaining the thought of meeting Macdonald. "'Charley' Macdonald," said he, "can give points to nearly every golfer in America and beat him, and if he can do this to the best, Fenn, who has never been classed anywhere near the top, would have practically no chance at all. I might have a little success at boxing, and at once think I could stand up against the finest prizefighter in the country. It is simply ridiculous, and if Fenn even imagines that Macdonald would meet him for a money purse, he makes the biggest mistake of his life. It would not enhance Macdonald's reputation a particle to beat Fenn a dozen times over. I am sure the match will never come off."

TWO GAMES FOR MOUNT MORRIS.

Interesting Games in the Bank Clerks' Bowling Tournament.

The bank clerks' bowling tournament was continued at Thurman's alleys, on Horatio Street, last night, and three well-contested games were rolled. The first match of the night was between the Southern Bank and the Citizens' Savings Bank, and resulted in a win for the Citizens' by a grand total of 670 to 582 for their opponents.

In the second match the Mount Morris Bank easily defeated the Southern Bank by more than a hundred pins. The last match of the night was by far the best, and the Mount Morris rollers placed another victory to their credit. They were opposed by the Citizens' Savings Bank, who, although in hard luck, managed to roll 721 against 759 for the winners. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

SOUTHERN BANK.				CITIZENS' SAVINGS.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hall	3		111	Schroeder	3	2	131
Hankin	4		104	Gebhard	1	4	120
Ver Valen.	3		116	Lahm	1	4	128
Johnson	3	2	133	P. Bever	2	2	125
Schlaefer	3		118	E. Bever	2	5	166
Total	6	12	582	Total	9	17	670

FRAMES.

Southern B.	62	124	206	257	306	351	402	475	533	582
Citizens' S. B.	54	117	178	249	324	400	472	552	591	670

SECOND GAME.

SOUTHERN BANK.				MT. MORRIS BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hall	2	3	134	Gross	3	5	173
Hankin	0	0	82	Benjamin	2	2	127
Ver Valen.	2	3	124	Timpson	2	2	122
Johnson	1	4	132	McKeever	2	4	143
Schlaefer	2	6	154	Currie	2	7	187
Total	7	16	626	Total	11	20	752

FRAMES.

Southern	65	112	186	234	293	357	418	479	552	626
Mount Morris	81	152	230	294	388	471	523	594	679	752

THIRD GAME.

CITIZENS' S. B.				MT. MORRIS BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Schroeder	1		126	Gross	5	3	184
Gebhard	2	4	138	Benjamin	2	4	137
Lahm	1	5	137	Timpson	0	3	110
P. Bever	2	4	160	McKeever	3	3	147
E. Bever	3	3	160	Currie	4	4	181
Total	11	17	721	Total	14	17	759

FRAMES.

Citizens'	73	138	198	282	365	452	529	597	645	721
Mt. Morris	99	174	244	293	380	470	545	626	689	759

SPEONK HAS BECOME REMSENBURG

Old Residents Object and Start a Boycott of the Post Office.

SPEONK, L. I., Jan. 29.—Speonk has at last officially become Remsenburg, and the people opposed to the change have started a boycott against the Post Office. They take their letters down to the railroad train and mail them or else send them to the Westhampton or Eastport Post Offices.

The change in name came about through Dr. Remsen, a wealthy resident, offering to build a ten-thousand-dollar church if the place was given his name, with a "burg" attached to it. The fight commenced last Summer, and has been going on ever since. Once the change was made, and then it was changed back again to the old name.

Every time the mailbag looked unusually large a report would circulate through the village that instructions had arrived from Washington to surrender the old name and don the new-fangled one. Then all the old-timers who were born and brought up in Speonk, and whose family records in the old Bibles would be ruined by a change in name, would turn out and gather at the Post Office and denounce those "city folks who were interfering with other people's business."

But the change has come at last, and there is gloom in the ranks of the opposition, while the new element is rejoicing over its victory. The new church is in course of erection. It is said those opposed to the change will stick to the old church.

Meeting of the Cloister Club.

The semi-annual meeting of the Cloister Club was held last evening at the clubhouse, 124 West Forty-first Street. Stephen Williams, Chairman of the Board of Abbots, presided. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted and twenty new members, including J. K. Bangs, Oliver Herford, Richard Henry Warren, and Horace McVicker, were elected.

Church Club of New-York Meets.

The annual meeting of the Church Club was held last night in the clubrooms, at 146 Fifth Avenue. The Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, D. D., Bishop of Western New-York, delivered an address on "The Hymnal." After the meeting a collation was served.

STRONG IN ITS PITCHERS

Princeton's Baseball Nine Has Three Clever Twirlers.

CANDIDATES FOR OTHER POSITIONS

The Schedule will Show a Greater Number of Games Than Usual—Prospects are Very Encouraging.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan 29.—Thirty candidates for the baseball team are at the Princeton gymnasium each day exercising with the pulley weights and dumbbells and running and throwing. Immediately after the close of the midyear examinations, a general call will be issued for candidates, and regular sharp baseball practice will begin in the "cage," the spacious Winter practice house at the 'Varsity field. It is expected that a large number of candidates will answer this general call and come out and try for the team.

At the "cage" a couple of weeks' work will be given all hands in fielding short ground balls and in batting, after which the weeding-out process will begin, and by the middle of March Capt. Bradley will have his mind pretty well made up as to the men who will be taken to the training table, either for 'Varsity or substitute positions on the team.

Manager Elliott has not yet completed his schedule of games for the season, but said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that it would soon be ready for publication. It will show a greater number of games to be played than any previous season. If the fifth game with Yale and a similar game with Harvard shall be played, this will necessitate extending the season nearly a month after the close of college, and in order to keep the players in good condition for the final contests with the blue and the crimson, two games a week will be played after commencement. The completed schedule will provide for a large number of games away from Princeton, but Princeton students will regret to learn that the games to be played on the home field are fewer than those of last season.

It is believed that the big schedule, and especially the ten games with Yale and Harvard, will induce a host of candidates to come out and try for the nine, and the competition for places is likely to be closer than it has ever been before. This is especially likely to be the case, because there are several vacancies in the team, for which many good substitutes have been waiting for two and three years. The graduation of the class of '96 removed more star athletes from Princeton's ranks than has that of any other class in many years.

The most promising men for the position of catcher are Smith, '97; Titus, '96, and Altland, '98, all of whom were substitutes last year. Smith showed great promise for the position two years ago, but an injury to his right arm put him out of the race, and he has not been in it since. The lame member is now in good condition again, and if his throwing shows up well, he is likely to have first call behind the bat. He is a first-class backstop, and one of the best batters in college. It is believed that Princeton's strength in the box cannot be duplicated in any other college this season, and on this fact Princeton students are building their hopes of winning a championship. Altman, Wilson, and Easton are all in college again, and Payne, '97, is a good substitute, and can relieve the regulars in the smaller games. Capt. Bradley will also be ready to go into the box in case he is needed, though it is doubtful whether his arm will allow him to do any regular work there. Altman, Wilson, and Easton have shown much even form as to keep even the experts guessing to decide which will go into the first big game. Kelly, '98, is booked for first base, as successor to "Jake" Otto. Kelly was a substitute last year. He covers first indifferently, but is strong with the stick, which is likely to give him the place over Cochran, '98, who will be his closest competitor. Orr, '96, is also a promising man, well-known as a campus player, but hardly 'Varsity material. A wide divergence of opinion exists concerning a successor for Dougal Ward and Phil King, at second base. The popular opinion seems to be that Sankey, '97, a son of the noted evangelist, will win the place. Sankey has been a candidate for the team for two years, and was a substitute last year. He covers a big territory, throws accurately, and plays the bases well. His batting is neither good nor bad. He evinces a tendency to get rattled in a tight position, and this is likely to cause Capt. Bradley to look about him for a better man.

It is believed that a better man cannot be found unless Capt. Bradley himself comes in from the outfield to cover second. And this is likely to be the outcome of the difficulty before the season is over. Nice plays a strong second, and has had experience in the position. He would also be in a much better position to manage his team, than if he remained in the outfield. Goldthwaite, '99, will also try for second, and may get a substitute position, since his batting is said to be good. Gunster, '96, will play at third, as he has done for three years. Shortstop is likely to go to Pierre Ward, '96, who has been substitute for that position for three years. Ward is as good a shortstop as has been seen at Princeton in many a year, and is also a strong batter.

Wheeler, '97, and Wayave, '96, will also be in the race. Wheeler was Captain of his freshman team, and has been prominently before the college as a promising man since he entered Princeton. He was a player on the Consolidated last year, and is likely to have first call in the absence of Ward during the coming season.

For the outfield there is an abundance of material, but, aside from the old players, not much of promise has as yet been shown for the three places. If Capt. Bradley should remain in the outfield, he will play at left.

The pitchers, Wilson, Altman, and Easton, are all reliable fielders, and will play there when not in the box, which will provide for one of the positions. Suter, '99, the plucky quarter back on the football eleven, has announced his intention to try for the outfield, and those who know his ability, say that he will capture one of the places. He is a clean fielder, a fair batter, and a crack base runner. Slidell, '99, is looked upon as a promising freshman. He comes from Lawrenceville, where he had a good reputation as a batter, and was Captain of his team.

There is some talk of trying Easton for catcher, leaving the pitching to Altman and Wilson. Easton has had experience behind the bat, having played there in his preparatory days at the Trenton Model School. He is ambitious to become a 'Varsity catcher, but it is doubtful if Capt. Bradley will risk a valuable pitcher for the sake of developing even a first-class catcher, unless all other resources for the position behind the bat should fail.

BROWN WINS AT ICE POLO.

Defeated Harvard by a Score of 5 to 1 at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29.—Brown defeated Harvard at ice polo this afternoon in the first game of the series of three for the silver cup offered by the New-England Skating Association. The score was 5 to 1. From the start Brown outplayed the visitors both in offensive and defensive work. Matteson and Jones, both of the All-American polo team of last year, played great games for Brown, while Capt. Goodridge and Clarkson did fine work for Harvard. The return game will be played soon at Cambridge. The summary:

Brown.	Positions.	Harvard
	Goodridge, (Capt.)	
Matteson, Hunt	R.	Clarkson
Hale	C.	Stevens
Jones	H. B.	Clark
Watson (Capt.)	G.	Baldwin
Goal	Won By	Caged By
1	Brown	Matteson
2	Brown	Matteson
3	Brown	Hale
4	Harvard	Clarkson
	LIMIT.	
5	Brown	Matteson
6	Brown	Hale

Score—Brown, 5; Harvard, 1. Stops in goal—Watson, 14; Baldwin, 17. Rushes—Hunt, 6; Matteson, 3; Goodridge, 4. Referee—Kilvert, Brown.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Some of the Features That Will Be Seen at This Year's Exposition.

Arrangements are progressing most favorably for the second annual sportsmen's exposition at Madison Square Garden from March 16 to 22. There is no limit to the attractions that can be presented, and the management is busily engaged in perfecting arrangements. The first annual affair, given last year, was successful, and the coming one will be a great improvement over the last.

The rivalry among manufacturers of sporting goods is already beginning to develop, and each will try to outdo the others in the beauty and attractiveness of his individual exhibits. Of the 150 spaces in the Garden, over 100 have already been engaged, and no doubt the whole exhibit will be one of the most attractive of the kind ever given.

Arrangements with different trunk lines have nearly been completed whereby a one-and-one-third rate will be allowed exhibitors and agents from a distance who may desire to visit the exposition in the interest of the trade. It is expected that these favorable terms will induce a large attendance of those interested.

There is such variety to this very important trade that the most novel features can be introduced. Miss Cornelia T. Crosby of Phillips, Me., as a part of her exhibit, will have a running brook stocked with live trout. Two families of Indians from the far West, and who have never visited the East, will have a regular encampment, with tepees, ponies, and all the surroundings of their native heath. They will dress skins, make beadwork, moccasins, bows and arrows, and other articles of Indian manufacture. Trappers and Indian hunters from the far West, cowboys, Adirondack guides, and Rangeley Lake fishermen will serve to interest sportsmen and sportswomen.

The loan exhibition will be a most attractive feature. This was an interesting and important feature of last year's exhibit, but arrangements have been completed which will make this doubly so. Trophies and relics of many an exciting hunt, with the history of each, ought to enthuse those with real sporting blood in their veins to fever heat.

CRACK ATHLETES AT THE GARDEN.

Wefers to Try for the 50-Yard Record Next Saturday Night.

Consequent upon the short time given the management for the preparation of the track for the carnival of sports of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, to be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday evening, it will be necessary to forego the use of the circular dirt track as was intended, and all the events will take place on the board floor, which will necessitate the wearing of all styles of shoes other than those with long spikes, as such will be barred.

Wefers, the international champion, has entered the sprints, and declares his intention of trying for the 50-yard record. His form in the 75-yard dash in Boston last week would make it look as though the record was in danger.

The superior class of the athletes entered is sufficient reason for thinking that every performance will be of an unusually high standard, and the 10-mile championship, with "Tommy" Conneff and C. H. Bean as two of the contenders, gives promise of being an exceptionally fine race.

The followirg is the list of entries:

50-Yard Dash.—C. B. Fuerbach, Central Y. M. C. A.; J. Woods, Woods Gymnasium; J. L. Fernsmith, Yale University A. A.; B. Sandford, New-Jersey A. C.; R. A. Stirrett, Pittsburg A. C.; W. S. Deyo, Ridgefield A. C.; T. J. Graham, National A. C.; H. Obertubesing, New West Side A. C.; J. B. Roger, Alva A. C.; W. Hinsch, A. M. Peminson, G. P. Chambers, W. B. Bailey, E. A. French, A. H. Abels, J. E. Canefield, Rudolph Spatschil, C. Dyer, M. A. Gebhard, H. L. Mandeville, J. Schwaner, E. Hyertberg, L. W. Buchanan, B. Soyer, James J. Holbrook, C. H. Gregory, A. J. Walsh, E. Q. McVitty, G. W. Orton, M. E. Healy, W. F. Ryan, S. Waters, W. W. Lighthipe, W. L. Metz, J. Flanagan, J. J. Mullen, W. Middleton, C. Sichel, C. Ruhling, W. Haines, W. G. Rodgers, J. M. Coates, M. Regan, R. B. Hinckley.

Running High Jump.—L. J. Le Rolle, A. de Young, R. M. Cummings, G. P. Prout, George Casey, L. E. Reichenecher, M. F. Sweeney, V. L. Drummond, J. M. Gerard, E. Burke, S. A. W. Buttazi, J. A. McGlinn, P. T. Fitzgerald, James Schadler, Thomas Nixon, C. Toomey, D. S. O'Sullivan, P. Feeney, J. Merwin, J. H. Reilly, W. B. Rogers, P. Friedrick.

One-Mile Walk.—J. Frazer, M. H. Donovan, F. Durr, E. J. Rhodes, C. Eckert, A. J. Hitchcock, N. B. Hatch, Charles Leibgold, J. A. Ryer, C. E. Nicholls, H. Bull, L. Leibgold, H. L. Williams, S. Jacobs, Sam Leibgold.

Hurdle.—First Heat—S. A. Coombs, W. S. Deyo, J. D. Pell, G. G. Winship, S. A. Syme, C. M. Cohen. Second Heat—J. Newman, P. Rinn, P. C. Puffer, J. P. Fitzgerald, A. Brown, H. D. Bannister.

Standing Broad Jump—J. H. Greif, R. E. Larendon, W. P. Hamilton, S. A. Coombs, J. W. Cross, H. S. Lyons, W. Massenscheid, C. C. Hunter, G. G. Winship, E. Mundy, L. Ringleib, L. Sancier, J. Murtha, F. C. Puffer, J. G. Conlon, C. W. Schlee, R. Doubleday, S. K. Gerard, A. P. Schwaner, J. A. Powell, G. Nuess, F. Gaisel, E. Judge, W. B. Rogers, A. Brown, H. D. Bannister.

Standing Hop, Step, and Jump.—S. A. Coombs, N. J. A. C.; J. Murtha, Hoboken, A. C.; F. C. Puffer, N. J. A. C.; A. P. Schwaner, N. Y. A. C.; J. A. McGlinn, A. C. S. N.; J. T. Fitzgerald, National A. C.; F. Gaisel, St. George's A. C.; James G. Conlon, St. Bartholomew A. C.; W. B. Rogers, Princeton College, N. J., A. C.

Lynch Defeats Ferris at Golf.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 29.—The tie between Jasper Lynch and S. B. Ferris that resulted from Saturday's competition for the Converse Golf Cup, was played off this morning under most favorable conditions. For the third time in the contest Mr. Lynch become the holder of the trophy, his score from scratch being 89, while Mr. Ferris, who had a handicap of 30 strokes, made the double circuit in 98.

Erie's New Chicago Limited.

The Erie Railroad's new vestibuled limited train from New-York to Chicago, carrying the United States fast mails from New-York to the Northwest, is esteemed one of the most popular trains going out of the city. It consists of Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars, a day coach, combination coach, United States mail car, and dining car. This train leaves New-York, from Chambers Street station, at 2:30 P. M. each day, arriving in Chicago at 5:30 P. M. next day, making the run in twenty-seven hours. Connections are made with this train from Boston via the Fitchburg Railroad.

The train arrives in Cleveland at 7:40 A. M., and at Cincinnati at 3:20 P. M. Connections are made at Chicago for points west, including St. Paul and Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Denver, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. Nothing that would conduce to the comfort and convenience of the passengers has been left undone by the officials of the Erie, and the popularity of the train is

GAG RULE IN THE SENATE

A Device to Facilitate the Operation of the "Machine."

THE MINORITY TO BE SUPPRESSED

A Confession that Discussion on the Floor Is Purely for Effect on the Galleries—Mr. Cantor Will Fight the Innovation.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Senate Committee on Rules made its report this morning. Except for the closure rule, which is made more rigid than any ever adopted in this State, they are essentially like those of last year. No action was taken on them, and they will be printed and discussed. Senator Cantor, the minority member of the Rules Committee, proposes to make as hard a fight as he can against the rule choking off debate, and, while it is not expected that he will be able to prevent its adoption, the nature of the rule will be thoroughly ventilated on the floor of the Senate.

The Committee on Rules is composed of Republican Leader Ellsworth, Senator Raines, and Senator Cantor. The rule which they have reported was fought by Senator Cantor at the committee meeting when it was framed, but it was incorporated by order of the machine. Under it, when it has been adopted, it will be possible to shut off any prolonged talk on the Greater New-York or the excise bill, or, indeed, any other question. It is supposed to be in the interest of a short session of the Legislature.

The rule is as follows:

Provided, however, that upon a report from the Committee on Rules, which committee may sit at any time, a motion to close debate thereon shall cut off all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked or ordered, and that when the motion to close debate is ordered on any proposition on which there has been no debate, it shall be in order to debate the proposition to be voted on for two hours, one-half of such time to be given to debate in opposition to such proposition.

The motion to close debate may be ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions, allowable under the rules, or on amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments, and include the bill to its passage or rejection.

It shall be in order, pending or after the motion to close debate shall have been ordered on its passage, for the President to entertain and permit a motion to commit, with or without instructions, to a standing committee, and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order when the bill is announced for its third reading.

All incidental questions of order or motions to commit arising after a motion is made to close debate, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

Senator Cantor said, when the rule was presented this morning, that he would like to debate it, and he thought it would be wise to have the entire report printed, so that all the members could acquaint themselves with all its provisions. This met no objection, and it was so ordered.

Under this rule, it would be possible for the committee to shut off debate, either by the minority or by those members of the majority who are not in accordance with the machine at any time. It is, essentially, the rule which now prevails under Speaker Reed in Congress.

Senator Cantor said, after the session to-day, that he believed it was wholly unnecessary in a body the size of the Senate, and was simply an attempt to destroy the deliberative nature of the Senate and make it a perfectly running machine for the enforcement of caucus orders. Such a rule, he said, might be perfectly desirable in a body of the size of the National House of Representatives, where there are more than seven times as many members as in the Senate of this State. It was entirely unnecessary here, he said. The old rule on this point limited debate to six hours. That was made some years ago to fit a pending debate with reference to the unseating of certain Senators from districts where there were contests. That rule, he said, was ample to prevent filibustering on the part of the minority. It had been only on rare occasions that the debate has continued to such length as to make it necessary to enforce even the old rule.

Under the provisions of this rule, if it be adopted, it will be possible to dispose of the excise question and the Greater New-York bill at a single session of the Senate, before even the Brooklyn delegation has time to make the protest it is expected to make. It may be true that the rule will shut off a lot of useless talk, for on caucus measures talk on the floor of the Senate is not expected to have any effect whatever. The machine issues its orders and those who are machine men obey them, regardless of what speeches may be made, and those who are not machine men determine their line of action before the measure reaches debate in the Senate. The enforcement of the rule, however, or the adoption of it, is in the nature of a frank confession that this is the case. It tends to disabuse the mind of every one of the idea that the talk made by Senators on the floor has any use whatever, except for gallery consumption and possible campaign material.

If the rule is adopted as it stands it may help the Senators of the majority party in their desire to adjourn before Presidential politics gets very warm, and that will be worth something.

FAVORABLE ACTION ON BILLS.

The Judiciary Committees Will Report Numerous Important Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Senate Judiciary Committee this afternoon decided to report favorably Senator G. A. Davis's bill authorizing County Clerks in Erie, Kings, and New-York Counties to deputize subordinate clerks by power of attorney to sign books of records; Senator Brush's, amending the mining law; Senator Wray's, to regulate the profession of public accountants, and providing for their licensing by the Regents; Senator Higbie's, to cede to the United States lands in Southfield, Richmond County, for sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses.

The same committee this afternoon heard Theodore Moss of New-York in favor of Senator Pavey's bill making the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime a peace officer, and authorizing him to conduct the cases of the society before police and Magistrates' courts, before Justices of the Peace in Courts of Special Sessions, and before local boards. The committee in executive session laid the bill over for further discussion.

The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will report favorably upon the following bills; Mr. Laimbeer's, enlarging the powers of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; Mr. Adler's, legalizing the incorporation of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses in New-York; Mr. Marshall's, placing the granting of certificates for public accountants under the supervision of the Regents; Mr. Davidson's, authorizing District No. 1, Independent Order of B'nai of New-York City, to maintain a public library.

A delegation of prominent physicians argued before the Assembly Judiciary Committee this afternoon in opposition to Assemblyman Hanna's bill, which proposes to admit to practice in this State, without passing an examination before the State Board of Medical Examiners physicians of other States who have seen three years' practice after graduation. There were present Drs. M. J. Lewi, Daniel Lewi, Coffin, and Leal of New-York City; Dr. A. Walter Suitor of Herkimer, and Prof. George H. Fox of New-York City. They argued that, even though these physicians did pay the twenty-five-dollar license fee which is exacted in this State for admission to practice medicine, the bill would work an injustice to residents of this State who are in every case required to pass an examination.

WORK OF THE SENATE.

Nominations Confirmed—The New Rules Reported.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Senate this morning confirmed these nominations for State Commissioners of Prisons: Lispenard Stewart of New-York, Charles J. Boyd of Middletown, Nelson Davenport of Troy, William R. Remington of Canton, John G. Dorrance of Camden, William J. Montanye of Portland, Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport of Bath, and George B. Hayes of Buffalo.

Gov. Morton sent the nomination of J. H. Bliss of Norway, and William Owens of Danube, to be United States Loan Commissioners for Herkimer County; referred.

These bills were passed:

Senator Wray—Enabling the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, to appoint clerks and attendants for their courts.

Assemblyman Alids—Confirming the change of name of the Jennie Clarkson Baptist Orphanage to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

Senator Grady introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It is alleged that a much larger amount of grain was received at the Port of Buffalo (the western terminus of the Erie Canal) during the year 1895, as compared with the year 1880, by many millions of bushels, while the shipments by the people's canal route fell off more than 50,000,000 bushels last year, than was shipped from this single grain centre in 1880.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Senate is hereby directed, within five days, to ascertain from the Secretary of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, (a body organized and doing business under the laws of this State,) for the information of the Senate, the number of bushels of grain received separately by lake and rail at the aforesaid port during the years 1880 and 1895, the number of bushels of grain shipped by canal and rail during the years instanced, the rate of freight by canal in 1880 and 1895, the itemized charge for elevating and transferring a bushel of grain from lake vessel to canalboat at Buffalo and from canalboat to ocean ship at the Port of New-York, including trimming cargo and so-called extra storage at both ports; also the number of bushels of grain received separately by canal and rail at the Port of New-York, and the number of bushels sent to foreign nations from said port in the years 1880 and 1895.

Senator Mullin said the Clerk had no means at hand to do the work suggested.

"The resolution directs the Clerk to ask for information. If the information is there perhaps there may be a way to get it," said Senator Grady.

On Senator Raines's suggestion, the resolution was ordered to be printed, Senator Grady having permission to call it up at any time after printing.

In Committee of the Whole, Senator Burns called up his Reciprocity Insurance bill, providing that the Superintendent of Insurance may refuse to license foreign insurance companies. Senator Nussbaum said Senator Brackett desired to offer amendments, but was absent. Senator Burns insisted on action.

Senator Humphrey offered an amendment excepting fire insurance companies from the operation of the act. Senator Burns then consented that the bill lie over.

Senator Grady, for New-York, and Senator Wray, for Brooklyn, said their municipalities should be heard from before action was taken on Senator Burns's bill extending the time for filing assessment rolls with Supervisors from Sept. 1 to Sept. 8 each year.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

FLOATING ELEVATOR BILL.

A Favorable Report from the Assembly Committee—Water for Canals.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon decided to report favorably Assemblyman Brennan's bill to facilitate and encourage commerce upon the canals of the State.

The bill provides that any person or persons, joint company or stock corporation, owning or leasing, in whole or in part, any floating elevator used for loading grain, coal, or sand, shall, upon application to the Superintendent of Public Works, be assigned to and permitted to remain in the basins or canals of this State at such point as will be most convenient for the transaction of the business of loading or unloading coal or sand shipped or to be shipped on the canals; provided, that no obstruction to the free and uninterrupted use of the canals by boats navigating thereon shall be permitted.

A Rochester delegation called upon Gov. Morton this afternoon and urged that he favor the proposed storage dam on the Genesee River, above Rochester, in order that the canals might receive a larger supply of water, and also with a view to restoring water power to the Rochester mills.

The delegation argued that an enlarged canal supply such as was proposed under the nine-million-dollar appropriation would necessitate an enlargement of the canal feeders, and it was said that the City of Rochester was ready to stand her share of the expense.

The Governor did not commit himself, having last session vetoed a bill providing for the storage dam. He advised his callers to meet with the Appropriation Committees of the two houses of the Legislature, and see if a scheme could not be arranged to suit all interests, and said that he could not with propriety express himself further on a matter which might come before him.

AGAINST THE BAKERS' BILL.

Objection to Giving the Factory Inspector Greater Power.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—William H. Hurley, a flour merchant of Brooklyn, stated before the Assembly Committee on Public Health this afternoon that the passage of Mr. Audett's bill, giving the State Factory Inspector a wider supervision of bakers throughout the State, and providing for additional Inspectors, might lead to blackmail.

Factory Inspector Connolly, who was present, denied the insinuation, and said he would pay $1,000 to any person who could prove a case of blackmail against any of the Inspectors of the department. Mr. Hurley argued in opposition to the bill, and stated it was unnecessary and unjust.

Factory Inspector Connolly, Thomas J. Dowling, Commissioner of the State Board of Labor Statistics, and Henry W. Weissman, Secretary of the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union of America, argued in its favor. Another hearing will be given next week.

MANY WITNESSES TO TESTIFY.

Hearing in the Childs-Koehler Case Will Be a Long One.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—State Committeeman W. J. Youngs of the Long Island District, who is attorney for J. L. Childs in his contest for the seat in the Senate now held by Theodore L. Koehler of Long Island City, has prepared a case that promises to drag along for an indefinite period. Another session will be held by the Committee on Privileges and Elections in Long Island City Friday. On behalf of Mr. Childs subpoenas have been issued for about 175 witnesses.

If all are called to testify the case will be prolonged until there will be a comfortable fee for Mr. Youngs.

Senator McNulty of Brooklyn, against whom there is a contest, appeared before the Lexow committee to-day and declared that he was for the Greater New-York. Aside from whatever bearing this announcement may have on the consolidation, there is talk to-night that it may have some effect on the speed with which the contest against him is pressed. The "machine," which makes and unmakes Senators, prefers, other things being equal, to have Senators here who favor consolidation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Revision of School Laws in New-York City—Amendment of Codes.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Senator Page to-day introduced a bill revising the laws regulating the supervision of the New-York City common schools. The bill was sent here by Commissioner Strauss of the New-York Board of Education, and its essential features have already been published. Other bills introduced in the Senate were:

Mr. Brush—Allowing the Kings County College of Pharmacy to confer the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy.

Mr. Nussbaum—Providing that admission to examination for the degree of M. D. must be preceded by the study of medicine for three full school years of at least nine months each year, including three satisfactory courses of at least six months, and providing that New-York medical schools and New-York medical students shall not be discriminated against by the registration of any medical school out of the State whose minimum graudation standard is less than that fixed for the New-York State schools.

Mr. McCarren—Providing that court stenographers may not be removed except for cause.

Mr. Lexow—Authorizing the Governor to appoint five lawyers, to serve without compensation, as the Board of Commissioners of Land Records, to report to the Legislature bills to improve and cheapen the methods of transferring land.

Mr. Cantor—Providing that self-committed prisoners shall not hereafter be received or retained in the New-York City workhouse.

Mr. Higgins—Authorizing the Board of Claims to hear the claims of the several counties for the recovery of the value of the county insane asylums.

Mr. Coggeshall—His bill of last year, providing for better lighting of elevated railroad cars in New-York City.

Mr. Page—Giving domestic servants in Brooklyn additional rights in suits in Justices' courts.

Mr. Malby—Allowing shares of non-resident infants in money in action to be paid to non-resident guardians.

Mr. C. Daley—Providing for licensing physicians graduating without the State of New-York.

Mr. G. Davis—Defining the term "newspaper" when used in the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to publications as follows: "A paper regularly published for the purpose of conveying current news or information of a general or special nature to the public as often at least as once a week, and having a regular, bona fide subscription list of at least 500 subscriptions in cities of the first and second class; and every summons, citation, report, or other notice proved as authorized by law to have been published in a paper shall be presumed to have been published in a newspaper as thus defined.

Mr. Ellsworth—Providing for the compensation of Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, excepting the first department, where they sit in counties other than their own. Extra salary, $3,000 annually, is provided in the third and fourth departments, and $5,000 in the second department.

Mr. Cantor—Providing that depositions and deeds may be acknowledged in foreign countries before Vice Consul Generals and Deputy Consul Generals.

Mr. W. C. Daley—Making a close season for squirrels and rabbits for Columbia County, and allowing pickerel to be caught through the ice in Queechy Lake.

Mr. Coggeshall—Giving the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company until Jan. 1, 1907, to complete its bridge.

The following bills were introduced in the House:

Mr. Cullen—Exempting Brooklyn from the law of last year providing for the professional training of teachers.

Mr. Murphy—Exempting veterans of the late war from jury duty.

Mr. Coughlin—Authorizing title guaranty corporations to guarantee the correctness of searches and insure guaranty, bonds, and mortgages.

Mr. Nixon—Empowering Supervisors to pass further ordinances to protect fish and game, except deer.

Mr. Waldo—Providing that land in the Twenty-ninth Ward of Brooklyn, not divided into building lots, shall be assessed as agricultural lands.

Mr. Butts—Prohibiting the loan of money by pawnbrokers upon the tools and implements of trade of laborers, mechanics, and artisans.

Mr. Butts—Establishing as Rose Hill Place so much of Vanderbilt Avenue West as lies between the easterly side of Webster Avenue, the northerly side of Pelham Avenue, and the westerly line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City.

Mr. Nixon—Incorporating Parker Syms, Russell R. Cornell, Archibald McClane, Sidney Shepard, James W. Decker, Lefferts Dashiel, William H. Demarest, Frederick Pease, Walter Laidlaw, C. H. Bradshaw, Robert Syms, Alexander Bond, and Charles E. Wells as the Legality Guaranty and Trust Company. The company may exercise the powers of a trust company, and, besides, guarantee the status and validity of wills.

Mr. Austin—Making it a misdemeanor to exhibit physical or mental deformities in public places in aid of soliciting alms. Violators may be fined $100 or imprisoned for thirty days.

Mr. Springweiler—Providing for the election next Fall of a new Board of State Railroad Commissioners, one of whom shall hold office for two years, one for four years, and one for six years. Their successors shall hold office for six years. The new board shall take office Jan. 1 next.

Mr. Hughes—Authorizing the Justices of Appellate Divisions of the Supreme Court to appoint a clerk at a salary of $4,000, a deputy clerk at a salary of $2,000, and five attendants at salaries of $1,200 each.

Mr. Corrigan—Providing for the repavement of Second Avenue, New-York City from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Street.

Mr. Gregory—Authorizing conferring the brevet commission in the National Guard of Second Lieutenant upon Color Sergt. P. D. Braisted, Jr., Seventh Regiment.

Mr. Enders—Amending Section 8,050 of the Civil Code by adding, "And in cases of a new trial, that the sureties will pay, in addition to the judgment or part thereof remaining unsatisfied, the taxable costs and disbursements of the new trial, and in case of a reference also the referee's fees."

Mr. Stewart—Providing that Presbyterian churches may elect as to whether the elders and deacons or only the deacons shall be the Trustees.

Mr. Hughes—Prohibiting railroads on Madison Street in Brooklyn without the consent of property owners.

Mr. Kinnes—Authorizing the formation of insurances companies to make good loss from the thefts of blankets, wearing apparel, farm produce, and all goods and property.

Mr. Cutler—A bill defining liability of railroad and other employers to employes. It provides that hereafter when injury is caused to an employe through any defect in the machinery of the employer, or through the negligence of other employes, he shall have the same redress as though the injured employe had not worked for the employer. Notice of the injury must be given within six months after it has been caused.

Mr. Audett—Providing that the salary of the Telegraph Superintendent attached to the Brooklyn Police Department shall be $2,600.

The bill also fixes the salaries of the telegraph operators attached to the Police Department of the city at not less than $1,500 nor more than $2,000. The telegraph operators are, under the bill, to rank as Sergeants, and be eligible to promotion to higher places in the police force.

Bills Passed by the House.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—In the house to-day Mr. Audett's bill authorizing the Kings County Clerk to name two Deputy Clerks to take charge of the old Court of County Sessions was passed, as was also his bill authorizing County Judges in Kings County to appoint interpreters.

The House adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Coming Committee Hearings.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The following hearings before Assembly committees have been announced:

Canal Committee, Feb. 5, on Assemblyman Springweiler's bill prohibiting railroads from discriminating against canals regarding freight rates.

Judiciary Committee, Feb. 5, on Mr. Carlisle's New-York City Pawnbrokers' bill.

SWEAT-SHOP SYSTEM DENOUNCED

Prof. Gunton Suggests Practical Confiscation as a Remedy.

Prof. George Gunton lectured on "The State and the Sweating System" at a meeting of the School of Social Economics, held last night at 34 Union Square. Prof. Gunton said:

"The sweating system is a fungus growth on our existing industrial system. It is not a necessary part of factory conditions or of city life. It is an interjection of seventeenth century methods into our nineteenth century conditions. The influence and tendency of the factory system has ever been to transfer all forms of manufacture from the home to the factory; to separate the social life from the workshop. In this has consisted one of its best influences.

"The sweating system exercises a directly reverse influence, namely, it tends to transfer manufacture from the factory to the home, and to thus again convert the home into a workshop, with a disastrous effect both on the home life of the laborers who participate in it and the wage possibilities of those who are engaged in the factory.

"Laws have already been passed aiming to put an end to this system, but they have been largely evaded. The law should be so amended as to impose a tax on property used for sweat-shop purposes equal to the rent, and a tax on the products manufactured in tenement houses equal to their full value. In other words, practically to confiscate both the rent of buildings so used and the goods made in them."

A FORTY-NINER DIES AS A HERMIT

Ebenezer Brundage Found Unconscious in an East Orange Hut.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Ebenezer Brundage, eighty-one years old, died at East Orange yesterday. He had lived the life of a hermit on the old race track property four years. He was found in his hut unconscious Sunday. A doctor was unable to do anything for him.

Brundage was a portrait painter. When the gold fever broke out in 1849 he went to California. He remained there twenty-five years, and accumulated a moderate fortune, with which he built a large hotel and a number of other buildings. The hotel was burned, and Brundage was left penniless, having lost his other property previous to the fire. He then returned to the East.

His family, who live in Greenpoint, made several efforts to get him to leave his hut and return to them, but he refused their offer. His son arrived at Orange to-day to take charge of the body. It has been hinted that the old man had considerable money hidden about the hovel, but this is believed to be untrue.

Mrs. Hearst Gives a Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Mrs. Hearst entertained at dinner last night Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, the Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. Mendonca, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. and Mrs. Greely, Mr. and Mrs. Pollok, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Prof. Langley, Prof. Gates, and Mrs. Kincaid, who is visiting Mrs. Hearst. Miss Miller, daughter of Warner Miller, is here visiting Mrs. Shaw.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SS Park Gate, (Br.,) Hunter, Licati Dec. 26, Palermo Jan. 6, Algiers 8, and Gibraltar 10, with mdse. to Simpson, Spence & Young: Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Muller, Hamburg Jan. 16, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., light breeze, southeast, clear, hazy off shore.

SS F. W. Brune, Baltimore.

INDOOR GAMES AT WEST POINT

They Are to be Held March 7—Preparing for the One Hundredth Night Entertainment.

WEST POINT, Jan. 29.—The annual cadet indoor games will take place in the gymnasium March 7. These contests are always full of interest, and even standing room would be at a premium if an admission fee was charged. Each class furnishes contestants, and the winners of the greatest number of points are usually presented with a prize by the Army Officers' Athletic Association.

The exercises will consist of vaulting, putting the shot, twenty-yard dash, tug of war, exercises on parallel bars, horizontal bars, and flying rings, leaping and vaulting over wooden horses, fencing with foils and broadswords, boxing, swinging clubs, and bayonet exercise. The event that creates most amusement among the spectators is the potato race. This is the most amusing part of the show on account of the ludicrous situations of the participants. The Military Academy Band will render choice selections in the intervals.

The one hundredth night entertainment will be given at 8 o'clock on the evening of Washington's Birthday. A play is in course of preparation, which is expected to eclipse all former efforts. The large rooms in the new academic building will be fitted up specially for the occasion. A stage and all the necessary paraphernalia for a theatrical performance will be provided.

The one hundredth night hop will take place Feb. 15. This is next to the graduation and furlough hops, the greatest event of the season. It marks an epoch in cadet life, when every day seems to pass with provoking slowness.

The third classmen are anxious to get off on furlough. They have anticipated the delights of home-going for two years, and their joy knows no bounds when only one hundred days remain before their release from the trammels of discipline and studies. Hundreds of invitations to the hop and entertainment are sent out to friends of the cadets, and those who are fortunate enough to secure them never fail to be present.

The Rev. Dr. Humphrey of Morristown, N. J., has been appointed temporary chaplain to the corps of cadets. He will conduct services at the Cadet Chapel Sundays until a permanent chaplain is appointed by the President. Dr. Humphrey was formerly attached to St. Paul's School, at Garden City. He belongs to the High Episcopal Church.

NEWTOWN CREEK IMPROVEMENT

LONG ISLAND MANUFACTURERS WORK FOR THE BENNETT BILL.

Ex-Congressman Coombs Hopes the Present Congress Will Make It Navigable for Large Craft.

More than a score of manufacturers, some of whom belong to the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, and all of whom are interested in the commerce and navigation of Newtown Creek, met yesterday in the Pouch Mansion, 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, to take action on Congressman Charles G. Bennett's bill, which is was intended, should have a hearing Feb. 4 before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives. The bill provides for an appropriation of $300,000, this being sufficient, it is believed, to dredge and widen Newtown Creek to a uniform depth of 18 feet and with a width of 125 feet, at mean low water, from the mouth of the channel to the head of navigation.

The following gentlemen were present at the meeting: D. M. Munger, Henry Clementson, Theodore R. Chapman, Frederick Fries, James McAllister, Robert E. Brady, John H. Ireland, J. V. Meserole, William J. Coombs, Charles R. Baker, William S. Mandel, Alderman Otto E. Reimer, Francis F. Williams, J. W. Johnson, William Knappmann, Charles H. Smith, and Health Commissioner Z. Taylor Emery. There were also present representatives from the firms of S. Tuttle & Co., Dannat & Pell, and Homan & Puddington.

William H. Nichols acted as Chairman and J. Sherlock Davis as Secretary. Mr. Davis, who has been most active in getting the bill through, made a few explanatory remarks about Newtown Creek. He referred to the agitation in 1880, when it was computed that the bridge had to be opened 50,000 times a year for the passage of craft. He said there was an annual commerce now of fifty to one hundred million tons, and exhibited official data to show that there were but two rivers in the United States which could show in comparison an actual tonnage equal to that of Newtown Creek. He said that all efforts to get Congress to look favorably on the appropriation had met with failure.

Ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company, said the present Congress would be a very good one to appeal to, as Chairman Hooker of the Rivers and Harbors Committee was a New-York man and would take an interest in the case. Mr. Coombs advised, however, that more data be collected before the bill is given a hearing. A survey, he said, should be made, and the cost computed accurately, so that the committee could have something definite to go on. If the matter were pressed in the right light, he was sure Congress would pay attention to it, and he felt confident Chairman Hooker would do everything in his power to push the bill through.

Mr. Nichols then called attention to the fact that Newtown Creek would run right through the centre of Greater New-York, in case the consolidation act is passed. "Every one," he said, "is aware that New-York is sadly in need of dock room. There is absolutely nothing so available as Newtown Creek for this purpose. Moreover, it runs up in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, a new district which is rapidly being built up. All the lumber, timber, and building supplies for that district are brought up to the headwaters of Newtown Creek, and it is essential that the citizens there get their building material as cheaply as possible.

"I am not in favor of asking for any sum less than $300,000. If that amount is given us and spent in dredging and widening the stream, it will be sufficient for the purpose, and we will then be done forever with Newtown Creek, its troubles and nuisances.

"I want to point out that this stream, if improved, will be not only of immense value to the city, but to the country at large. Craft from all over the world, even ocean steamers, anchor in Newtown Creek, and are now compelled to break cargo in order to unload. By increasing the uniform depth to eighteen feet, we change this, and invite commerce to our port, and add at least fifteen miles of water front to the city."

There was some discussion then as to what course to pursue, and as to how the matter should be presented to Congress. Mr. Coombs suggested that Col. Gillespie, Government Engineer, who made surveys of the creek several years ago, be asked to make an accurate estimate of the cost of the work, and that a committee be appointed to obtain all the accurate information which would be required by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. Chairman Nichols appointed on this committee J. Sherlock Davis, Robert L'Hommedieu, and Henry Clementson.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with Congressman Bennett immediately, and have the date for the hearing of the bill postponed until later in February. Arrangements will then be made to take to Washington a large delegation of manufacturers interested in the passage of the bill. The Chairman appointed Theodore Chapman, William S. Wandell, and James J. Holle as a Committee of Arrangements to look out for the transportation of the delegation. The next meeting will be called at the pleasure of the Chairman, when reports from these two committees will be heard.

Legal Advice from the Bench.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave an opinion in the suit of George Russell, a stockholder, to enjoin the foreclosure of a chattel mortgage on property of the Consolidated Wall Paper Company of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, this city.

"Let the trustees be all made parties, as was agreed to upon the argument." Justice Gaynor said. "There is enough here to sanction an action for waste and spoliation against the trustees, they being all made parties. The mortgagee is alleged to be a party to the design to bring on the foreclosure for the purpose of selling out the company's property. Let an injunction issue and also let a receiver be appointed to take possession and preserve the property and pay the interest on the mortgage. Let the amount of the undertaking on injunction be suggested upon presentation of the order."

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A WINTER IN CALIFORNIA.

Parties will leave New-York in Elegant Trains of Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars for Los Angeles, San Diego, etc., by way of Chicago, Kansas City, and Santa Fe and New-Orleans. The tickets cover every expense of travel both ways and give the holders entire freedom on the Pacific Coast. They may be used returning on Any Regular Train until July, 1896, or with Parties under personal escort, with a Choice of Three Different Routes,

Tours to Florida, Nassau, Mexico, Europe, Japan, China, etc.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

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PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave New-York and Philadelphia February 12 and March 11, 1896.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New-York February 4, 11, 18, and 25, and March 3, 1896.

WASHINGTON.

Tours, each covering a period of three days, will leave New-York February 6 and 27, March 19, April 2 and 23, and May 14, 1896.

OLD POINT COMFORT TOURS
RICHMOND AND WASHINGTON

will leave New-York February 20 and March 12, 1896.

Detailed itineraries will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1,196 Broadway, New-York, or 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass'r Agent. GEO. W. BOYD, Asst. Gen. Pass'r Agent.

Business Opportunities.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000 TO INcrease a small manufacturing plant that is free and clear and profitable. Staple, Station S, Brooklyn.

TO HAVE A CLEARING HOUSE

Cotton Exchange Members Vote for the Proposition.

By a vote of 157 to 66, the members of the Cotton Exchange expressed themselves yesterday in favor of a clearing house. The managers will probably incorporate the change in the by-laws at an early meeting.

Provision will thereby be made for adding to the standing committees of the Exchange a Committee on Clearings, to consist of the President ex-officio and two members of the Exchange, whose duty shall be to arrange with and designate some bank to clear payments arising on settled contracts for future delivery of cotton, the bank to be approved by the Board of Managers and to be known as the "Clearing House Bank." It shall also be the duty of this committee to arrange with the bank the rates of its charges for clearances, and generally to have in charge all details pertaining to the matter of the relation of the bank, as a clearing house, with the members of the Exchange. It shall also have power to arrange with the bank for fines and penalties requisite for the carrying out of the plan, which fees and fines shall be paid to the bank as compensation for its services. Disputes between the bank and members of the Exchange in relation to charges and fines shall be referred to the committee, whose decision shall be final.

It is understood that the Cotton Exchange Bank will be the clearing agent. A room will be set apart in the Exchange Building for the clearing house, which will be in charge of clerks sent over from the bank. Each member will have a locker for his sheets and other papers, for which he will pay an annual rental of $3. The bank will charge for its services 2 cents for every item cleared.

TRANSFER OF NEW-YORK'S INSANE

The State Commission Will at Once Carry out the New Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Now that Gov. Morton has signed the bill authorizing New-York City to issue $1,500,000 in bonds to pay back taxes on account of the State care of the insane and also the Manhattan State Hospital bill, the State Commission in Lunacy is preparing to take prompt action toward placing the New-York City asylums upon the excellent system pursued with reference to the other State hospitals. An interesting announcement is looked for with reference to affairs in New-York within a few days.

A conference was held this afternoon in the office of the State Commission in Lunacy between a committee of the Board of Managers of the Long Island State Hospital, consisting of President J. C. Dubert and John A. Nichols, and the State Commission in Lunacy, respecting the providing of additional accommodation for the insane of Kings County at Kings Park.

State Architect Perry and Chief Draughtsman Daggett, who were present, submitted rough drawings of proposed detached dormitory buildings grouped about a central dining room and kitchen, designed to accommodate 500 patients of the quiet and chronic class.

Commissioner Perry agreed to visit Kings Park within a short time for the purpose of locating a site for the buildings. The Commission in Lunacy will doubtless approve an appropriation of $250,000 to cover the cost of the proposed buildings.

HERTZ IS A DANGEROUS AGENT

Tried to Stab the Man Who Would Not Buy a Photograph Ticket.

Henry Hertz, twenty-two years old, of 233 East Eighty-first Street, this city, was arrested last evening. He had called at the house of Charles D. Ward, at 70 Powell Street, Brooklyn, and asked him to buy a ticket to have his photograph taken.

Mr. Ward did not want any pictures, and when Hertz refused to leave the house, Mr. Ward ordered him away. Hertz then attempted to stab Mr. Ward. A policeman was summoned, who arrested Hertz.

Pawn tickets for three gold watches and two diamond rings, all of which were pawned between Nov. 15 and Jan. 6, were found in Hertz's pockets.

The police believe they have captured a swindler who has been operating in the Twenty-sixth Ward for some time.

To Improve Hilton Park.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Jan. 29.—Ex-Judge Hilton and two friends were here to-day, their errand being to plan for the development of the Navesink Park, or what is generally known as Hilton Park, containing 260 acres and owned by a corporation of thirty millionaires. They determined to put the wharf in repair, to build twenty cottages, and, if necessary, to extend the trolley line up to the park, near Atlantic Highlands borough.

The attractive designs in Flint's Fine Furniture are calling forth much praise. Prices very moderate. 45 West 23d St.

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Accommodations for 350 Guests.
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HOTEL BON AIR,
AUGUSTA, GA.,

Enlarged and remodeled, will open Dec. 20, 1895, under former management of Mr. C. A. Linsley, who has given the hotel widespread popularity. Fifty rooms, mostly with private baths, have been added to the hotel, giving a total capacity of 225. For booklet and particulars address C. A. LINSLEY, Augusta, Ga., or F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

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THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

The Jacotot School,
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A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

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Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St.
for men and boys; running track, rowing machines, handball court, boxing, fencing, baths, &c.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,

GOLD FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Notice Given of a Shipment of $500,000 to be Made Saturday.

NO SIGN OF EUROPEAN EXPORTS

Bankers Find Promise of Good in the Situation — George Rutledge Gibson's Hopeful View.

Notice was given yesterday by Muller, Schall & Co. of the intended withdrawal of $500,000 of Treasury gold for shipment to South America by Saturday's steamer. This was the gold news of the day. The gold will go to settle merchandise accounts. It has no relation to exchange, which holds at a rate prohibitive of gold shipments except at a loss. Indications were thus strengthened that no gold will be sent to Europe until after the bids for the new bonds shall be all lodged in Washington.

The conditions which have depressed exchange rates are by no means deplored by bankers. High money has attracted foreign loans, and it has minimized orders for imports, because merchants cannot borrow to take advantage of trade discounts, and profits are seriously reduced when payments are so long deferred as to lose discounts.

These causes and Congressional agitation on the line of crazes are likely, in the opinion of bankers, to do less harm than might have been feared and perhaps to work for positive benefits. Meanwhile, interests purely domestic seem to be taking good care of themselves, the security market having become quite steady. The disposition to be philosophical and to find promise of good in conditions not positively pleasing, as reflected in opinions of bankers expressed recently in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was emphasized yesterday by George Rutledge Gibson, who said:

"I can conceive of a long period of financial tranquillity under our present laws if we can only correct the adverse balance of international trade. It is not necessary to have a large gold redemption fund to maintain a parity between paper money and gold for domestic purposes. Our people do not want gold, and do not present legal tenders for gold to make settlements in our internal trade. But when our people travel abroad and spend immense sums, when they buy larger quantities of merchandise abroad than they sell, and when they have to take back vast quantities of securities, an adverse trade balance follows, and that means withdrawals of gold for shipment to Europe.

"Business excess have a way of correcting themselves, and, while the pendulum may swing violently for a few years, a steady centre of gravity is usually found. The foreign selling of our securities has been going on, and with it a withdrawal of American credits, since the Baring panic in 1890. We certainly own in this country more of our securities than ever before. Gilt-edged underlying mortgage bonds on our greatest railways are still held there, but as they are payable in gold and not doubtful security they are not likely to be disturbed, but all the marginal operators and most of the outright owners of shares like St. Paul have sent back to us their stocks. Their field of speculative operations is now very restricted. African gold mines are growing cold on their hands; their glamour and glitter are gone.

"British consols and home railway securities are too dear to permit of speculative opportunities, and money is a drug in Lombard Street. May we not rather expect that desperation, if not prudence and wise foresight, will lead them again into our better class of stocks rather than, at least, into a fresh selling outbreak?

"Turn to the breadstuffs. In 1894-5 we shipped 15,268,000 barrels of flour, against 16,859,000 the year before, of a value of $51,651,000, against a value of $69,271,000 the year before, and we shipped 76,102,000 bushels of wheat, against 88,415,000 the year before, of a value of $43,805,000, against $59,407,000 the year before.

"Now, the Argentine crop, both as to quantity and quality, is far below last year, and Australia, which then was an exporter, is now, by reason of crop failure, an importer of wheat. A year ago, too, the British visible supply was 11,150,000 quarters; to-day it is 9,234,000 quarters. England's purchases of wheat during the year 1896 must, of necessity, I think, exceed those of 1895, while the price now is higher than a year ago. Our cotton exports last Autumn were at higher prices than the year before, but not in the same quantity. Europe has been slow in buying, and I firmly believe that the cotton which in ordinary years, would have gone hence in October and November will go in February and March.

"Our merchants will not buy so many foreign goods this year. Woolens have been slow of sale by reason of the open Winter, and now that our manufacturers have had time to adapt themselves to the great reduction in duties on wool, the percentage of foreign woolen importations will diminish. If the Tariff bill shall be passed, it will tend further to restrict importations of wool and woolen products. Our petroleum commands higher prices than a year ago, with no diminution in consumption. It is one of our greatest articles of export.

"I believe that the economic forces this year are going to work in favor of a credit balance in our international trade relations, and I venture the prediction that the net gold exports in 1896 will be less than in five years. In 1895 the gold exports from the Port of New-York were $73,144,000, and in 1894, $81,200,000.

"Altogether, I take a cheerful view of the comparative ease with which the Treasury gold found will be preserved, because I look for a reversal of our recent international trade balance."

Bond news, as of late, was quiet yesterday. Preparations for bids are progressing rapidly, but prices are not openly discussed. Banks still advise their customers and correspondents to make their own bids, but much agency work in this line has been undertaken. It is believed that negotiations are in hand by which within a few days some substantial basis will be furnished on which to estimate how the new loan will fare.

GOLD EXPECTED FROM ABROAD.

The Treasury Gold Reserve Reduced to $50,268,339 Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Owing to the favorable conditions now existing in the foreign exchange market, the Treasury Department is hoping that large shipments of gold will be made from abroad to be used in making payments for the bonds to be issued under the call now pending, and if this should prove to be the case, it is understood that it will be the policy of the department to offer every facility in its power to those who propose to use the imported gold in payment of the several installments.

The Treasury gold reserve to-day stood at $50,268,339. The withdrawals for the day were $110,600.

Says His Landlord Is a "Squatter."

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Jan. 29.—Owing to the action of the Town Trustees in the matter of trying to reclaim all the property along the shore of Flushing Bay and below high-tide mark, D. S. Johnson, lessee of a pavilion that stands on some of the disputed land, has refused to pay any more rent, and a suit to dispossess him has been started by the Stolber estate, which owns the place occupied by Johnson.

The latter claims that, as the town officials have virtually declared his landlord to be a "squatter," he is not justified in paying further rent until the question of ownership is settled by the courts.

The authorities say that the land came to the town through a Colonial grant. The property involved is estimated to be worth several million dollars.

Olsen a Pugnacious Lunatic.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 29.—Samuel Olsen, who owns and commands the freight sloop Mary Adelaide, which sails from this port, was found insane in front of Klipp's jewelry store in Front Street to-day. He held complete possession of the street. He is a powerful man of herculean frame. He fiercely assaulted George Corey and another pedestrian named Wagner when they attempted to pass him. William Klipp, the proprietor of the jewelry store, attempted to enter his place, whereupon Olsen flew at him and Klipp took to his heels.

It took the combined efforts of a policeman and several powerful citizens to throw and handcuff Olsen, who was placed in a wagon, and conveyed, yelling and struggling, to the village lock-up.

WEDDING OF MISS MARY QUAY

The Pennsylvania Senator's Daughter Married in Grand Style to Louis R. Davidson of Beaver.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In a bower of palms, and surrounded by smiling relatives and friends, Miss Mary Quay, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Quay, became to-night the wife of Louis R. Davidson of Beaver, Penn.

The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock in the pink drawing room of the Quay mansion, which was converted into a bower with plants and flowers. On the west side of the room the deep curve of the window made a chancel effect, which was heightened by the railing and pretty gateways of green leading to it. Overhead tall palms and rubber plants arched, and made a rich background of shining greens. From this

Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Davidson.
Senator Quay's Daughter Married in Washington.

on either side depended curtains of asparagus vines, studded here and there with pink roses. The green draperies were looped back with bunches of Bridesmaid roses. The railing was hidden in a hedge of smilax and asparagus vines, and from the opened gates over to the doors opening on the hall broad white ribbons outlined an aisle. The guests were grouped on both sides of the aisle when the bridal party entered. This drawing room and the green parlor adjoining were all decked with pink blossoms, blooming pink azaleas, bouquets of roses, &c., as was the square hall and dining room.

The Rev. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, performed the ceremony. The bride came in the drawing room with her father, and her only attendant was her sister, Miss Coral Quay. Lieut. Quay, the bride's brother, was best man in the absence of the bridegroom's brother, Mr. Frederick Davidson, whose illness prevented him from serving.

The bride was richly gowned in white satin. The skirt was round and modishly full, without train. The bodice was trimmed with point applique and chiffon, with sprays of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of white lilacs and orchids, and a tulle veil completely enveloping her slender form was the finishing touch. She looked particularly sweet and attractive in her wedding finery.

Miss Coral Quay, the maid of honor, wore a pretty gown of pale blue dotted mousseline de soie, and carried pink roses.

Mrs. Quay wore an elegant dress of lavender satin, brocaded in black, the bodice trimmed with chiffon and passementerie.

In the family party from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Quay, uncle and aunt of the bride; their daughters, the Misses Quay; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Quay of Pittsburg, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, Mr. Richard R. Quay, the eldest son of Senator Quay; Miss Armstrong of Lockhaven, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred De Haas Robinson of Cleveland; Miss Willard of Stamford, Conn.; Miss Brown of Beaver, Penn., and Mrs. Barkley of Philadelphia. Senator and Mrs. Cameron and family and others of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation, with a few intimate resident friends, composed the company present at the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson left to-night for Florida, where they will spend a month or two on the Quay plantation before going to Beaver, Penn., to reside.

The bride's presents made a glittering collection. Senator Quay gave, in addition to other gifts, a substantial one in settling a large income on his daughter. Political friends in many sections sent the bride superb gifts.

The bride's going away gown was of fawn colored cloth, with a large, becoming hat, and a pretty wrap.

JEWELRY FOUND IN HIS POCKET

Brown Denied Stealing It, but He Must Explain in Court.

Jacob Brown, twenty-eight years old, who says he is an oysterman, living in Jersey City, was arrested in Johnston's jewelry store, at 17 Union Square, last evening, and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station on a charge of larceny.

Brown, who was well dressed, asked to be shown some sleeve buttons and scarf pins. One of the salesmen took out a half dozen pairs of sleeve buttons and scarf pins and laid them on the glass case. The salesman left for a second to attend to another customer, and while he was away another salesman saw Brown put several pieces of jewelry, which were on cards, into his pocket. Brown was accused of taking the jewelry. At first he denied it, but one of the salesmen put his hand into Brown's overcoat pocket and pulled out three cards, upon which were a pair of gold sleeve buttons, a gold scarf pin, and a diamond scarf pin, in all valued at $15.

When arrested the prisoner had in his possession a handsome umbrella, mounted in pearl and silver, and an expensive chain. A bank book of the Dry Dock Savings Bank, issued to Jacob Brown, a handsome silver knife, and $17.15 were found in his pockets. Mr. Johnston could not identify the knife or the umbrella as his.

A representative of Tiffany & Co., who saw the prisoner being arrested, followed him to the station house, and told Sergt. Halpin that at 4:30 Brown went into Tiffany's, looked over jewelry, and wanted some sent to him. Not knowing him, the salesman refused to let him have anything without paying cash. Brown will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court to-day.

HOSPITAL GOVERNORS IN A ROW

Plan to Build a New Institution Causes Trouble in Passaic.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 29.—Since St. Mary's Hospital Association decided to purchase a plot of ground and build a new hospital there has been considerable friction between the members of the Board of Governors of the Passaic General Public Hospital Association, several of whom are connected in some capacity with the Catholic Hospital.

The Governors of the General Hospital held a meeting last night, during the course of which Bird W. Spencer intimated that the Catholic members should resign, and he is said to have made derogatory remarks about Roman Catholics. These were resented by J. J. Bowes, and a stormy scene ensued. When the discussion was over, Dr. F. F. C. Demarest resigned from the board. He is on the staff at St. Mary's. Drs. George T. Welch and John J. Sullivan were expelled. They are also connected with St. Mary's Hospital.

The city is divided on the question, and it is probable that considerable support heretofore given the General Hospital will be withdrawn.

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TO ADMIT LIGHT AND TO SHUT OUT THE VIEW FROM WINDOWS WHOSE OUTLOOK IS UNATTRACTIVE. TO RESCUE THE CENTRAL ROOMS OF CITY HOUSES FROM THEIR USUAL SEMI-DARKNESS BY EMPLOYING SKYLIGHTS AND TRANSOMS.

OUR SIMPLEST DESIGNS ARE GEOMETRIC. IN RICHER PATTERNS, HERALDIC FORMS AND FLOATING RIBBONS ARE PROMINENT. THE VERY RICHEST ARE TRANSPARENT MOSAICS TREATED AS PICTURES.

EXAMPLES OF ALL ARE HERE. COME AND LOOK.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

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NEAR BROADWAY.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—There is no question but that the annual charity ball of Tuesday evening regained a great deal of the old-time brilliancy which in the past half dozen years it seemed to have lost. The managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital may well congratulate themselves on the success of their venture, and it was a venture after the ill success of last year and the year before. Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. Van Nest, and Mrs. Egleston were indefatigable in their efforts toward making the ball a success, and they are now being congratulated for the outcome of their efforts.

—Good fortune continues to attend George J. Gould. From Lakewood, N. J., last night, came the information that Mr. Gould was none the worse for the fall which he sustained at the run of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club at Lakewood on Tuesday. In the past few months many of the best riders have sustained falls which have proved in nearly all the cases somewhat serious. Mr. Gould is evidently an excellent rider, for the hounds on Tuesday went over an exceedingly rough country, with many fences and not a few stone walls. Fortunately for Mr. Gould, he fell at the third jump on sandy ground. A very charming little story was published on Sunday regarding the intention of Miss Helen Miller Gould to introduce her younger sister to the fashionable world. According to the story, Miss Gould and her sister are the greatest heiresses in the United States. This pretty story will rank with many other fairy stories recently published, as the only sister of Miss Gould is the Countess de Castellane, who, of course, was introduced several seasons ago.

—Miss Florence de Vere Boesé, a very charming young woman and an accomplished musician, will usher in the Lenten musical season by giving an entertainment on the evening of Feb. 15, at the home of Mrs. Stanley, 448 West Twenty-third Street. Mrs. Stanley's residence is very spacious, and will comfortably accommodate several hundred people. Miss Boesé has been promised the attendance of Mrs. Alfred Mortimer Gustin, who has been prominent for many years in public life as Mrs. Harriet Webb. She has won fame and fortune as a reader, and is one of the best-known interpreters of Shakespeare in the country, if not in the world. Miss Boesé will also have the assistance of Thomas Evans Green, the tenor, and Mrs. Edwin Ruggles, the pianiste. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance of fashionable folk at this function. Mrs. Webb's first appearance for a long time was at the semi-annual meeting of the New-York Shakespeare Club on Monday night at the home of Mrs. H. M. Bostwick of 21 West Fifty-ninth Street. This meeting proved a delightful affair. Mrs. De Witt Warner, Mrs. Frederick George Smedley, Mrs. Bostwick, Miss Lillian Mills, and Mr. Campbell were on the Entertainment Committee. There was music of an excellent character, followed by a literary programme, in which, of course, Shakespeare's works figured.

—According to advices received from Montreal Sir Roderick Cameron, Miss Cameron, Miss Fanshawe, and John C. O'Donnell arrived in that city yesterday on their way to Quebec for the ice carnival. Sir Roderick Cameron and his guests intend remaining in Quebec for several days.

—Cards were sent out yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Frank William Savin and Miss Josephine Savin for a reception on the afternoon of Feb. 11, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at their home, 7 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Savin and Miss Savin also have cards out for a dance on the evening of the same day. Their residence, which is spacious, and one of the handsomest in the east side, will be lavishly decorated with roses, violets, and palms. There will be music by two orchestras, one for promenading and the other for the dance, and a collation.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt De Forrest will receive informally on Sunday afternoons at her residence, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—Arrangements are being made by the members of the Catholic Club, in West Fifty-ninth Street, for a "ladies' day," on Feb. 15. The Entertainment Committee, of which John G. O'Keefe is Chairman, has prepared an excellent vaudeville programme. Refreshments will be served. The date of the jubilee of the club has been fixed for Feb. 17. An excellent programme is being arranged for this occasion, and there will be an elaborate menu.

—The marriage of Miss Sallie Archer Bruce to the Rev. Arthur B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, will take place at noon on Feb. 8 in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va. Miss Bruce is the granddaughter of Gen. Joseph R. Anderson of Richmond and a daughter of Seddon Bruce of that city.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Edgar Shepherd of 20 East Fifty-fifth Street will entertain the Amusement Club on Feb. 4.

—Mrs. S. Davidson Romeyn, who has not sent out cards this season, is at home informally on Tuesday afternoons at the Gerard, in West Forty-fourth Street.

—Col. Johnston de Peyster of Tivoli, N. Y., has purchased the Blair property, at the head of Sullivan Street, Cazenovia, N. Y., for a Summer residence.

—Ellsworth Totten, librarian of the Union League Club, is spending the Winter with his family, at Orange Park, Fla.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills of 2 East Sixty-ninth Street have issued cards for a dinner on the evening of Feb. 1.

—James Lawrence Brese of 434 Fifth Avenue will give another studio reception tomorrow afternoon. Among the professionals who will assist in entertaining the guests are Mlle. Helene Augustine, the pianiste, and Mlle. Engle, who will sing.

—A dance was given last night by Mrs. W. W. Farmer of 106 West Seventy-eighth Street to introduce her daughter, Miss Marjorie Farmer. The lower floor of the house was thrown open for dancing, and the entire house was beautifully decorated with palms and potted plants, pink roses, white lilies, and orchids. The staircase was a bower of green, and the basement, where supper was served, was also profusely decorated. There was no cotillion. Mrs. Farmer wore a gown of white satin and duchesse lace, and carried lavender orchids. Her daughter wore a pretty gown of pink spangled satin, and carried a large bunch of violets. In receiving she was assisted by Miss Genevieve Mott, Miss Deitch, who wore a gown of white satin, and Miss Kane, who wore pink satin. The dance was a very delightful one, and among those who participated were Mrs. Peabody, Miss Bessie Baltes, Miss Baltes, Miss Annette Rogers, Miss May Crimmins, Miss Katherine Crimmins, Miss Brascher, Miss Brigham, Miss Cremins, Miss St. John, Miss Kernan, the Misses Donahue, Miss Anderson, Miss Hollis, the Misses Lent, Miss Hewitt, Miss McGuire, Miss Osbourne, the Misses Thompson, Mrs. Coburn, Miss Scott, Miss Wilkenson, Miss Murtha, Miss Grace, Miss Sands, the Misses May, Miss Barrett, G. Lorillard Ronald, George Meyers, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Gilmore, Clarence Carter, and Isaac Bell Brennan.

—The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer was the guest of honor last evening at a dinner given by Henry Lewis Morris of 12 West Fifty-third Street. The decorations were of yellow tulips. Among the guests were William Watts Sherman, A. Newbold Morris, Alfred M. Hoyt, George Crocker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, George H. Morgan, Herman H. Cammann, Anson W. Hard, Joseph Low, L. E. V. Turner of London, and Messrs. Butterworth, Peabody, and Swords.

—Edwin Star Belknap, dramatic reader and playwright, will give subscription musical and literary recitals on Feb. 5, 12, and 19, in the studios of Miss Virginia Ballie, pianist, and Harvey Wethington Sims, composer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davis of 68 West Eighty-seventh Street will spend the latter part of the Winter at their residence in the South.

—Miss Chapman will be at home on Wednesday afternoons during the season at her residence, 35 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—The Lenox Choral Society will give its second concert for the season on Feb. 11, instead of Feb. 12, the latter date being Lincoln's Birthday, and a National holiday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Fuller, who spent a few weeks at their country seat, have returned to their home at 252 West Seventy-fourth Street.

—The final meeting of the season of the dancing class under the patronage of Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Robert A. Pettigrew, Mrs. Otto Herbert Seyd, Mrs. John W. Green, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. M. I. Lockwood, and Mrs. Horace P. Clark will take place on Friday evening in the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms.

—Mrs. J. L. Graham of 149 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street will receive on Wednesdays.

—Mrs. Donald McLean of Lenox Avenue will return to town this week from Lakewood, N. J., where she has been spending several days.

—Mrs. Charles L. Holt and the Misses Holt of 117 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street will be at home on Wednesdays during the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Ogden of Morristown, N. J., have taken apartments for the Winter months at the Plaza Hotel.

—Mrs. Washington Wilson and the Misses Wilson will receive on Feb. 1, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at their residence, 166 West Fifty-eighth Street.

—Mrs. James H. Parker of 18 East Sixty-ninth Street will be at home informally on Fridays, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

PATRIARCH.

MRS. HELEN DEAN 103 YEARS OLD

An Aged Brooklynite Who Is Lovely to Others and Says Everybody Is Lovely to Her.

Mrs. Helen Dean has passed the century mark, and is apparently in the best of health. She lives at 365 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, and yesterday celebrated her one hundred and third birthday. Her nurse said that Mrs. Dean had lived so long because "she is lovely to others."

"It is because every one is lovely to me," is the way Mrs. Dean expressed herself.

She reclined in her back room yesterday, and was greatly surprised when she received several presents. A dainty lace cap, from James Matthews, she put on, and when she saw a basket of rusks, of which she is very fond, she said to her nurse:

"O Nay, Jane, these are all for me. You are very good to me, but you don't like rusks like I do."

Mrs. Dean was born in New Utrecht, and before she was married she was Miss Helen Hegeman. Her father was a farmer, and she lived with him on the old homestead until she was twenty-two years old, when she married Major William R. Dean, of the Brooklyn Guards, who lived in Fulton Street, near Sands. She was married forty years, and has been a widow just forty years. Mrs. Dean has lived in Carlton Avenue twenty-seven years. Her memory of old Brooklyn is exceptionally good, and she sees and hears as readily as persons many years younger than she.

Mrs. Dean is a member of the Church of the Messiah, of which the Rev. Dr. Baker is the rector.

Miss Brooks Has a Birthday.

A number of little men and women had a most delightful time at the home of little Miss Virginia Brooks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brooks, at the Montana yesterday. The occasion was Miss Brooks's eighth birthday, and the little woman thought the event one worthy of celebrating. In the most dignified and correct manner she sent out invitations, and among those who responded were the Misses Helen Haynes, Edith Bond, Violet Bond, Dorothy Meltzer, Phyllis Meltzer, Leslie Wallace, Gladys Wilde, Laura Dayton, Francis Morrissey, Marguerite Benson, and Flossie Burdge, and Masters Kenneth Wallace, Newman Wallace, Alfred Wallace, and Harold Meltzer. Miss Brooks proved a charming hostess, and one of the young gallants told her that he wished she would have a birthday every week, and that he would be happy to attend every one of them.

Optical Plant Seized.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., Jan. 29.—Marshal Johnston to-day levied on the plant of the Offord Optical Company, whose chief offices are in New-York, under an execution in favor of the Klaber Marble Company of 47 West Forty-second Street, New-York City. The seizure was made on account of an unpaid bill for material furnished the Offord Company.

COMING EVENTS.

—Political Science Club dinner and discussion, "Maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine," Hotel Savoy, this evening.

—National Council of Jewish Women, general meeting New-York section, Temple Emanu-El, today, 3 P. M.

—Annual reception York Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templars, New-York, Lenox Lyceum, to-night.

THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward.

For sale at all news stands and at the Publication Office of

The Times.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday granted another hearing to George H. Carpenter and Arthur Pelletrou, accused of keeping possession of notes belonging to John Groden of the Groden Lamp Company, 512 Broadway. Witnesses were examined to show that Mr. Groden had received nothing for the notes, and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

—A conference meeting of representatives of the different institutions for the care of children of this city will be held at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, at the "House of Reception" of the New-York Juvenile Asylum, 106 West Twenty-seventh Street. W. R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, will be present, as will also some city officials.

—Alfred Wise Comstock, who was arrested charged with selling pamphlets to Nathan Richards of 1,644 Second Avenue, on the representation that he was Anthony Comstock, was arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday and fined $25. In default of payment, he was committed to the Tombs. He lives at 220 East Fourteenth Street.

—The annual masquerade ball of the Association Tribes, Improved Order of Red Men, will be held at Tammany Hall this evening. Various tribes from New-York State and vicinity will be represented. There will also be a representation of peace and war dances, and a large attendance is expected.

—Detective Sergeant Thomas Adams of the Central Office is in St. Vincent's Hospital suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. He was injured Tuesday night by falling from a cable car at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

—Sadie De Young, fifteen years old, of 1,452 Third Avenue, who was badly burned yesterday morning by her clothes catching fire from a gas stove at 229 First Avenue, died in Bellevue Hospital last night as a result of her injuries.

—A watchman on the New-York Central Railroad found the dismembered body of a man on the track near the Harlem River Bridge yesterday. Nothing was found to identify the body. It is thought that he committed suicide.

—Mary A. Newman, Treasurer of the "Little Busy Bees" society of Arlington, N. J., has sent to THE NEW-YORK TIMES $10 for the Albert family of 542 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Brooklyn.

—Lawyer Brandt applied to Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for an order adjudging Sheriff Buttling and Deputy Sheriff Bradley, in contempt for failing to execute an order for attachment against E. J. Shannon, a saloon keeper, formerly at 1,035 Fulton Street. The lawyer alleged that the Sheriff had in his possession for months an order which he did not serve and that in the meantime Shannon died.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh, yesterday the suit of Christopher Clarke against Richard K. Fox, for $25,000, for alleged slander, was begun. The defendant denies the accusation. This is the second trial. The jury in the first trial returned a verdict of $2,000 for the plaintiff. The verdict was set aside by the General Term.

—A jury in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Osborne, yesterday gave Catharine Lynch a verdict of $1,500 in her suit against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. She was injured at Third Avenue and Sixth Street in 1892.

—Ex-Congressman Daniel O'Reilly has resigned as a clerk in the office of the Board of Audit for the reason that he does not consider $4 a day sufficient compensation for his services. The salary of $2,000 a year was cut down by Controller Palmer.

—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and approved the bonds of the members of the Mayor's Cabinet. The meeting was called in order that the new heads of departments may begin their work Saturday.

—Treasurer Frothingham of the Kings County Elevated Railroad Company said yesterday that the company expected by Spring to have the connection with the Brighton Beach Railroad completed.

—E. S. Vaughn, Chief of the Fire Department of Worcester, Mass., with several members of that department, visited the Brooklyn fire headquarters yesterday and inspected the new building.

—President Simis of the Department of Charities has notified Mayor Wurster that that department will require $100,000 for salaries and wages for the five months beginning Aug. 1.

—William Macmonnies, father of Frederick Macmonnies, the sculptor, was buried yesterday after services in his home, 670 Hancock Street. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

—Alexander E. Orr and Ludwig Nissen, new Civil Service Commissioners, took the oath of office in the City Clerk's office yesterday.

—Jewelry valued at $88 was stolen Tuesday from the residence of D. P. Brown, 478 Jefferson Avenue.

Long Island.

—The State Legislature is to be asked to adopt measures for the better control of elections on the Long Island Indian reservations. It appears that the Indians left in this section have copied somewhat after the methods of some of their white neighbors in the matter of conducting their elections. The Indians occasionally meet to consider questions concerning the territory left to them, and decisions have been reached by aid of ballot boxes. The boxes have been of sufficient capacity, it is alleged, to accommodate more ballots than there were Indians to cast them, and a remedy is needed. The bill will be introduced by Senator Higbie of Suffolk and Richmond Counties.

—The Glen Cove Board of Education has been permitting the holding of entertainments in the public school building. An entertainment had been advertised to take place there last night, but the insurance companies that are carrying risks on the schoolhouse notified the Board of Education that they would not be responsible for the building while it was used for any other purpose than for which it was erected. The entertainment had to be given in a public hall.

—David Roche, proprietor of the Tackapousha House, at Far Rockaway, is suffering from severe injuries received in a runaway accident at that place Tuesday. While out driving, the horse became unmanageable and bolted. Mr. Roche was thrown from the carriage. He is seventy-six years old and weighs over 250 pounds, and his physicians fear that his injuries, which consist of three broken ribs and severe bruises, may prove fatal.

—The Catholic mission, established a short time ago in Brentwood has been very successful, and those interested in its welfare desire to build a new mission house. The mission is in charge of the Rev. H. F. Murray, and he has been invited by the pastors of St. Peter's and St. Joseph's Churches, Brooklyn, to take up collections in their churches the first two Sundays in February for the benefit of the mission building fund.

—Puritan Lodge, I. O. G. T., of Sea Cliff has elected the following officers: Chief Templar—R. B. Furey; Vice Templar—Mrs. F. Walker; Chaplain—Mrs. G. Farrington; Superintendent—Mrs. K. Swinson; Secretary—Mrs. H. Combes; Financial Secretary—Mrs. R. B. Furey; Treasurer—Joseph Meyer; Marshal—E. J. Hurley; Guard—Miss Ella Doxsey; Sentinel—Miss Libbie Smith.

—A building boom has struck the village of Woodside. Twenty-eight cottages are now being built in a radius of four blocks, while plans are being prepared for many others. The activity is due to the extension of the trolley roads to the place, causing the Long Island Railroad Company to cut down its rate of fare in order to compete with electricity.

—The two schoolhouses at Bay Shore, recently sold at auction, their places having been taken by new buildings, are to be fitted up for business purposes. The western district school will probably be moved down to the shore front and turned into a hotel, while the building in the eastern district is to be turned into a public hall and lodge rooms.

—The Sag Harbor and Bull's Head Turnpike Company has elected the following Directors: William Naul, Robert J. Power, Brinley D. Sleight, Theron O. Worth, Henry Power, E. McCullum, William H. Naul, Duane Cooper, and John J. Harrison. William Naul was chosen President, and Robert Power, Secretary and Treasurer.

—The report of the Treasurer of the Queens County Agricultural Society shows that the total receipts for the year were $38,605.24, and the expenditures $33,144.13. After meeting all expenses, including many new improvements to grounds and buildings the society has a profit of over $5,000 for the year.

—The Rev. Frank Voorhees has been installed as pastor of the Greenlawn Presbyterian Church. The installation took place at a special service, and the edifice was crowded. The Rev. Mr. Voorhees is a graduate of Princeton College and had officiated as acting pastor of the church for sime time.

—The annual Farmers' Institute will meet in Riverhead Feb. 5 and 6. It will be under the direction of Prof. George A. Smith of the New-York State Department of Agriculture. A number of papers on subjects of vital interest to farmers will be read during the sessions.

—There was a leap year party at Wading River Tuesday night, and the young women made it interesting for the young men. The latter were compelled to sit still until they were asked to dance, and had no say as to whom they should escort to the dining hall.

—The Pastime Social Club of Patchogue held a very enjoyable sociable Tuesday night in the parlors of Roe's Hotel. The friends of the club turned out in force, and the affair proved to be the most successful in the history of that popular organization.

—A syndicate of New-York capitalists has arranged for the purchase of an eight-acre tract of land on the shore of Three Mile Mill Creek, which flows into Jamaica Bay. The new owners intend to establish a lumber yard and a hotel on the creek shore.

—The propeller Northport broke her shaft while passing College Point Tuesday afternoon and had to be towed to New-York City. Her perishable freight was forwarded by railroad. The boat runs between Northport and New-York.

—The work of constructing a road from Barnum Island to Wreck Lead was commenced yesterday by Keeper Horton of the county poor farm. The work is being done by the male inmates of the institution.

—A country residence in Holbrook owned by Miss Laura Burghardt was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is covered by insurance.

—A bill has been sent to Albany calling for the consolidation of the Whitestone Village Board of Trustees and the Water Board of that place.

—Edward R. Ladew, whose handsome country place, Elsinore, is at Glen Cove Landing, has arranged to build a greenhouse to cost $13,000.

Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. | The contracts at the low prices of wool and wages fast nearing the end. SECURE ONE. 104 West 14th Street.

Royal

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Baking Powder

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Gov't Food Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Westchester County.

—The Sing Sing Chief of Police has in custody two boys about fifteen years old, named Patrick Brennan and Michael Costello. They say they live in Danbury, Conn. They went to Fishkill and were arrested there, but succeeded in breaking out of the lockup. They then stole a ride down the Hudson River Railroad and left the train at Sing Sing. They were arrested in order that their friends might be notified. They broke out of the Sing Sing lockup and took another train south. They were arrested by Railroad Detective Gore and brought back. They started out for adventures and are having them.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted a resolution that Superintendent of the Poor Henry Esser visit the several institutions where children now a charge on the county are confined, investigate each case, and recommit to the custody of such institutions such children as he shall deem for the best interests of the county. This action was taken because the former Superintendent failed to so recommit the children.

—Peekskill is waiting for some company to organize and build a trolley road through its streets and deposit a ten-thousand-dollar forfeit in case it fails to comply with the terms of the franchise. It is expecting soon to handle a ten-thousand-dollar forfeit of the last company, which has failed to build.

—There is good skating on the Hudson River directly in front of the railroad station at Sing Sing, and large crowds were enjoying the sport there yesterday. The ice extends from the Main Street dock to the prison.

—Editor N. G. Foshay and wife of The Highland Democrat, Peekskill, are on a trip to Washington and other places of interest in the South.

—A man has been arrested in Dobbs Ferry on suspicion of being the burglar who stole Robert Hewitt's silver last Friday night.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Historical and Library Association has elected the following new officers: President—The Rev. Charles E. Allison; First Vice President—Charles E. Gorton; Second Vice President—Edward D. Harris; Corresponding Secretary—The Rev. William E. Ketcham, D. D.; Recording Secretary—Charles P. Easton; Treasurer—Lyman Cobb, Jr.; Librarian—Dr. G. B. Balch.

—Terrace City Council, No. 493, of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, gave an entertainment in St. Mary's Hall, Tuesday evening, with a large attendance. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. A. H. O'Reilly of St. Mary's Church, the Rev. John J. McNamee of Mount St. Vincent, State Chaplain, and Victor J. Dowling, State Secretary.

—Ex-County Clerk John M. Digney has accepted a position with the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York. Mr. Digney, while County Clerk, made valuable indices, which are used in searching titles, and the company with which he is now identified has purchased these for $20,000.

—A complimentary dinner was given last evening to State Senator J. Irving Burns by his fellow-members of the City Club. Among the prominent men present were Congressman Benj. L. Fairchild, County Judge Smith Lent, District Attorney George C. Andrews, and City Judge Kellogg.

—Sarah F. Blake, a wealthy resident of North Broadway, has been found guilty in a suit brought by the Board of Health for maintaining a nuisance on her premises, in the shape of a cesspool which emptied into the Bonny Brook.

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January 30-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MAN AND WIFE PASTORS

The Rev. Dr. Alfred E. Wright and the Rev. Dr. Alice K. Wright, Brooklyn.

SHE HAS A NEW MARRIAGE SERVICE

Love's Death, She Believes, Dissolves the Contract—Woman Not to Obey —Her Idea of the New Woman and Other Things.

The only instance in America of a husband and wife being ordained ministers and co-pastors of the same church occurs in the cases of the Rev. Dr. Alfred E. and the Rev. Dr. Alice K. Wright.

Both are Universalist ministers, and are in charge of the joint churches at Sixth Avenue and Ninth Street, and of the Church of the Reconciliation, in North Henry Street, where they alternate in

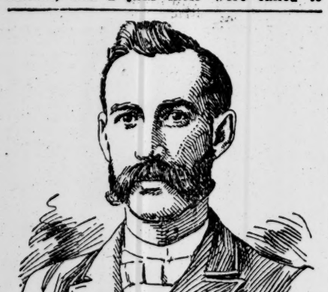
The Rev. Dr. Alice K. Wright,
A Brooklyn Minister, Who Has Her Own Ideas About Marriage.

preaching. Each divides with the other the work of the parishes. They live in a pleasant home at 716 Humboldt Street, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn.

The Rev. Alice K. Wright is a refined looking and studious woman twenty-six years old, who looks as if her mental attainments had been developed at the expense of her physical strength. She is a forceful preacher, and a favorite speaker at conventions and other gatherings of the religious community to which she belongs. She is also a contributor of sprightly and practical articles on ethical and other subjects to magazines and newspapers.

Mrs. Wright was born in Sheguin, Penn. She met Mr. Wright while both were students in the St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y. There is a theological school attached to the university, in the classrooms of which they relieved their studies by a romantic courtship, which resulted in marriage before either Mr. Wright or his wife had completed their course of education. They were helpful to each other in their schooldays, kept pace together in their classes and examinations, were married Aug. 4, 1892, and ordained into the ministry a year later in Morrisville, Vt.

They began their joint ministry in Morrisville, and a year later were called to



The Rev. Dr. A. E. Wright,
Co-Pastor, with His Wife, of a Brooklyn Church.

their present charge in Brooklyn. Mrs. Wright has done successful work in her special field. She gives special attention to members of her own sex, and has arranged a marriage ritual of her own. Mrs. Wright says she did not like the old form of marriage vows, and particularly that portion in which the judgment of the woman is subordinated to that of the man.

"I struck out the word 'obey,'" said Mrs. Wright to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. "It is obsolete and should not be in any marriage contract. All that I ask woman to do is to love, honor, cherish, and help her husband. The wife is a part of and one with the husband in the divine conception of matrimony, both being of one flesh. The wife is the equal of the husband.

"A woman as such is not a mere child and should not be called upon to obey her husband, each being a partner, and the partnership virtually implying individual rights, and, therefore, equal obligations and responsibilities. Woman nowadays is taking her rightful place in life and society, and the old orthodox forms will before many years be abolished in the rituals of other churches, whether the Bishops so decree or not."

Instead of closing the marriage vows with the words, "So long as you both shall live and until death does you part," Mrs. Wright substitutes, "So long as you feel mutual love and respect." When a man's love for a woman abates, or vice versa, no matter what ritualistic forms or mere words convey, the bond of matrimony is de jure as well as de facto dissolved.

Mrs. Wright says also that while many a man is legally married to a woman, his heart may be in the possession, or, perhaps, in the grave of another. A widower, she says, may therefore be virtually married to a wife who has been dead for twenty years, whose face may still be imprinted on his heart, whose love may be reproduced through the living evidences she has given to him in his children, or whose figure may be preserved in the pictures with which he is surrounded, or which are preserved in the family album. While under obsolete marriage contracts, he is living with another.

"When love and respect die," said Mrs. Wright, "there is an end to the bond of marriage, and the continuation of the marriage relation becomes a mere convenience. There are certain rights which women do not abrogate and ought not to abrogate when they marry. A woman, whether married or single, should have absolute and undisputed control of her own person, and in these respects she has no right to obey her husband, and an injunction to do so becomes an act of gross tyranny as well as of injustice.

"In addition to the usual two vows to which the man and wife pledge themselves," continued Mrs. Wright, "I have added a third, namely, 'Do you (to the man) promise to assume no rights or privileges over this woman's mind, soul, or body which she does not willingly and gladly grant?' I ask the same question and obtain the same response from the woman before pronouncing them man and wife."

One of the most pressing necessities of the age is an international divorce law, in the opinion of Mrs. Wright. She wants a uniform divorce law, especially all over the United States, and believes that the system by which married people dissolve their mutual obligations through a three months' residence, for example, in a Western State, is working frightful havoc with American social life, and is productive of a string of misfortunes that is sure to tell upon the perpetuity of our institutions as the years roll on.

On the question of the new woman, Mrs. Wright also entertains philosophic views. There are, she says, two distinct types of the new woman—one who seeks the enlargement of woman's sphere and who is a decidedly welcome acquisition to the progress of the time, the other what she terms the "bold woman," who wears bloomers, buttonholes men as she meets them, and regards them as her natural victims. To dress reform Mrs. Wright has no objection.

"Bloomers are a healthy improvement," she declared; "but they ought to be worn under the skirt. The bloomer when rightly used is the most sensible and graceful costume for cycling, but it must be determined by the age, the figure, and, above all, by obvious proprieties, and in such a case it is in no sense suggestive of immodesty. On the other hand, the 'bold woman' is a nuisance. She ought to be suppressed by the force of association and by public opinion, if possible, and by law if necessary."

Mrs. Wright is remarkable even in an age of remarkable women. She modestly attributes much of her own success to the sympathetic helpfulness of her husband, of whom she says: "His love is my bulwark; his nobility is my constant inspiration; his faith in me is the great motive power that prompts me to undertake much of the arduous duties of the ministry, for which my own courage would be insufficient."

The Rev. Mr. Wright, who was present, acquiesced in everything his wife stated. He was born in Albion, N. Y., in 1861, and was a professor in Wheeling College, West Virginia, before going into the ministry. Previous to that time he was a teacher in a public school.

"My wife is of great benefit to me," said Mr. Wright, "and I think women like her are eminently adapted to the ministry. Their sympathetic natures, their personal magnetism and perseverance accomplish much good in directions peculiar to themselves, and where men would fail. Ministers of the Gospel, as well as statesmen, owe much more to their wives than the world knows. The sermons of many of our leading ministers are actually written by their wives, while the lives and associations of all are moulded by their influence. My wife is a helpmate in every sense. Both of us, acting together, can do more and better missionary work than either of us could alone. Our home life is as happy as the word can express, and her earnestness and activity have been a blessing, as well as an incentive to zealous pastoral work."

Both Mr. Wright and his wife are persistent advocates of the Sunday closing of saloons, and are doing good services to their district in aiding the decent observance of the Lord's Day.

SIX TRACKS ON THE NEW BRIDGE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE EAST RIVER STRUCTURE SO DECIDE.

Work to be Started As Soon As the War Department Approves—Bridge to be at Least 118 Feet Wide.

Chief Engineer Leffert L. Buck's report providing for six railroad tracks on the New East River Bridge, four for surface trolley roads and two for elevated railroads, was substantially adopted by the Commissioners at their regular weekly meeting yesterday.

All the Commissioners were present at the meeting with the exception of Commissioner Thurber, who is in Washington looking after some details connected with the consent of the Federal Government to build the bridge. President Andrew D. Baird presided. The meeting was held behind closed doors. According to Commissioner Sperry, the "sum total" of the business transacted at the meeting is embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That we construct a bridge, not exceeding 118 feet wide, with six tracks thereon, two for the elevated railroad service and four for the surface railroad service, with all the necessary approaches and switches and terminals—all tracks to be on the same level at the centre of said bridge, and to build a promenade for pedestrians over said tracks.

The approaches and tracks to be constructed so as to provide equally without discrimination for the railroad passenger service in both cities, and that the Chief Engineer be instructed to forthwith prepare plans accordingly.

Engineer Buck told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES after the meeting adjourned that he would begin at once to perfect plans to show the total weight of the new structure.

"As soon as the approval of the War Department is obtained," he said, "work on the foundations will be commenced."

Col. Gillespie, chief of the advisory engineers, to whom application has been made to have the height of the bridge placed at 135 feet at the centre of the span, has referred the matter to Secretary Lamont, who in turn has referred it to President Cleveland. Attorney General Harmon is now considering the legal aspects of the matter.

The question of the placing of the promenade formed the subject of a long and animated discussion at the meeting yesterday. Engineer Buck argued that room would have to be provided on either side of the structure to make the bridge safe in case of fire in adjoining property. No definite action was taken upon this matter.

The six-track plan was at first stoutly opposed by Mayor Strong and the other New-York Commissioners, who favored four tracks, on the ground that six tracks would add too much to the cost. They argued that two extra tracks would cost an enormous amount of money, and that there would be no public necessity for the extra facilities furnished by the additional tracks.

That argument was first advanced by Frederick Uhlmann, President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, when he appeared before the Commissioners at a public hearing. Mr. Uhlmann placed the cost of two additional tracks for trolley lines at $5,000,000.

Engineer O. F. Nichols of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company will, it is said, be First Assistant Engineer of the East River Bridge Company under Mr. Buck. Mr. Nichols lives in the Twentieth Ward of Brooklyn, and is considered one of the most competent engineers in this country. He was formerly resident engineer of the Louisville and Nashville bridge, at Henderson, Ky. Mr. Nichols was subsequently chief of the bridge shops for Cooper, Hewitt & Co., at Trenton, N. J. He is fifty years old.

ROBBED A VACANT CHURCH BUILDING

Schaler Admits Having Taken $1.80 Worth of Hair and Cushions.

Frederick Schaler of 89 Lawrence Street was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with having stolen some of the fittings of the old Fourth Presbyterian Church building, 16 East Thirty-fourth Street.

The arrest was due to the fact that about two days ago Collins & Brother of 566 Fifth Avenue, the present owners of the building, reported to the police that some one had stolen 500 yards of carpet, valued at $100; ninety-six church cushions valued at $200, and gas fixtures and lead pipe to the value of $100. The thefts had occurred between Jan. 9, the last time that they had been to inspect the place, and the date of the report.

Schaler had been seen to leave the place a number of times carrying bundles, and he was arrested. Schaler said that he had not robbed the place of all the goods that Mr. Collins reported, but that he and two other men had taken two bags of hair from the cushions and two cushions, which they had sold for $1.80. Schaler pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and was held for trial.

The Hayman-Frohman-Knowles Suit.

Many theatrical managers were in attendance in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, when the suit of Al Hayman and Daniel Frohman against Edwin Knowles was called before Justice Clement.

The suit is to dissolve the copartnership existing between the three in the management of the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn. The copartnership was formed Aug. 7, 1891, and Mr. Knowles claims that it was agreed that the partners should have the privilege of engaging in any other business venture that they chose.

Since then Mr. Knowles and A. M. Palmer leased the Park Theatre, and Messrs. Hayman and Frohman objected. An offer had been made to Mr. Knowles to get out of the management of the Columbia Theatre, but he refused. The case is still on.

Explosion in a Coal Mine.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 29.—A telephone message received from Pittston Junction to-day stated that an explosion had occurred in the twin shaft.

Two of the miners were burned, perhaps fatally. The victims are Anthony Kane and John Conners.

TO OPPOSE RAINES BILL

A Representative Delegation Goes to Albany To-day.

AMENDMENTS WILL BE SUGGESTED

Measure Not Satisfactory to Chamber of Commerce Excise Committee —Sunday Opening Question Not Involved.

A representative delegation of residents of this city will appear before the Excise Committee of the Senate to-day and will present arguments in opposition to the Raines bill. The Committee on Excise Reform which was appointed by the Chamber of Commerce will be represented by Charles Stewart Smith, President Seth Low of Columbia College, John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank; Carl Schurz, George L. Rives, R. Fulton Cutting, and John B. Pine. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, who is also a member of the committee, was expected to accompany the delegation to Albany, but he sent word yesterday that the state of his health forbade him making the trip. John Jay Chapman, the attorney of the Excise Reform Association, will accompany the delegation as the representative of that organization.

Thomas A. Fulton, also a member of the Chamber of Commerce committee, went to Albany yesterday to make arrangements for the hearing before the legislative committee. Before leaving he said that the committee had discussed the Raines bill, and it was not considered in any way satisfactory.

"The committee," said Mr. Fulton, "will discuss the bill in all its features before the Senate committee, and will point out its faults and inconsistencies, and will suggest such amendments as it deems essential and endeavor to have them incorporated in the bill. I would ask THE TIMES to say that the appearance of the committee in Albany at this time has nothing whatever to do with the bill which has been introduced in both houses of the Legislature providing for the submission to the people of the question of opening the saloons at certain prescribed hours on Sunday. That is a separate bill, and will be attended to at the proper time. The visit of the committee to Albany to-morrow will be devoted entirely to the discussion of the Raines bill."

John B. Pine, a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, also said that the impression had gone forth that the committee was going to Albany on the Sunday-opening question, and he desired it stated plainly that the errand of the committee had to do with the hearing on the Raines bill and with nothing else at present. The Sunday-opening question was a distinct question, and would receive the attention of the committee when it was up for discussion.

Addresses will be delivered by Charles Stewart Smith, Carl Schurz, Seth Low, and John Jay Chapman. The delegation will leave the Grand Central Station for Albany on the Empire State express at 8:30 this morning.

An important meeting of the Executive Committee of the German-American Citizens' Union was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Gustav H. Schwab with reference to the presentation to the Legislature of the monster petition gotten up by the union in favor of the submission to the people of the question of Sunday opening. There were present at the meeting John B. Pannes, Jacob H. Schiff, James Speyer, Percival Knaut, Charles E. Hauselt, Charles Hauser, Gustav H. Schwab, and Moses Oppenheimer. After the adjournment of the meeting Mr. Schwab said it had been determined to await the action of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Excise before presenting the petition.

"We do not want to complicate the Sunday-opening question with the consideration of the Raines bill," said Mr. Schwab to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "for they are two distinct issues. The German-American Citizens' Union has been agitating for the submission of the question to the people, and this platform it has secured the signatures of over 115,000 residents of the city in favor of this plan of settling the question. The Special Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on Excise and Sunday Opening has agreed upon a bill on this basis, which is entirely satisfactory, as I understand it, to the German-American Citizens' Union, to the Excise Reform Association, and to the Chamber of Commerce, and this bill has been introduced into both houses of the Legislature. We intend to concentrate our efforts to support the Chamber of Commerce committee in its endeavors to have the bill favorably considered and to press it to adoption.

"When the proper time arrives for a hearing on this bill, the German-American Citizens' Union will send a committee to Albany with the petition, which is probably the largest document of its kind ever presented to a legislative body, and accompanying it will be a delegation of prominent citizens of all classes and shades of political opinion, but all united on the question of liberalizing the Sunday laws."

The petition is not yet ready for presentation. It is being mounted in a novel manner, and the work has not yet been completed.

The bill for the submission of the question of Sunday opening to the people, which was prepared by the special committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, is as follows:

An act to provide for submitting to the electors in cities of the first class the question: "Shall spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M.?"

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. A special election shall be held in each city of the first class on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, 1896, and at such election there shall be submitted to the duly qualified electors in each such city the following question: "Shall spirituous liquors, wine, ale, and beer be sold on Sunday betwen the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M.?"

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the public officer or officers within the county in which each such city is located who may be charged with the duty of printing official ballots to be used on elections to provide ballots for such special elections in the form prescribed by the election law as amended.

Sec. 3. The provisions of the election law, as amended, relating to the submission of a Constitutional amendment or other proposition or question at a special election, shall apply to and govern all elections held under this act, and the votes shall be canvassed and the result determined as therein provided. Upon the canvass of such votes by the Board of County Canvassers of the county in which each such city is located, it shall be the duty of said board to file with the County Clerk of said county a statement, which shall set forth in the whole number of votes so cast in said city upon such proposition or question, and of all the votes so cast in favor of and against the same, respectively. If it shall appear from such statement so filed that there is a majority of the votes so cast in any such city in favor of the said proposition or question, it shall thereafter be lawful in such city for any person now or hereafter holding a license permitting the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer, or any of them, to be drunk on or off the premises, to sell spirituous liquors, wines, ale, and beer on Sunday between the hours of 1 P. M. and 10 P. M., subject to all the provisions of the excise law as to the sale of spirituous liquors, wine, ale, or beer at other times.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

This bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator John Ford, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman F. E. Laimbeer. It is expected there will be a hearing on this bill some time next week.

Will Advocate the Ford Bill.

The Legislation Committee of the Board of Aldermen, composed of Aldermen Windolph, Wines, Goodman, Ware, Muh, Wund, and O'Brien, will start for Albany to-day in the interest of local bills.

The committee will advocate the passage of the Ford Excise bill, the Street Stand bill, and the bill authorizing the board to investigate the city departments. The Aldermen say no one has authority from the board to introduce a bill increasing their salary.

INCENDIARY IMPERILS NINE LIVES

Attempt to Burn a New-Brunswick House in Which a Family Was Sleeping —Kerosene Used.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 29.—An attempt was made last night to burn the house of Frederick Munn, a machinist, 32 Burnett Street. The house is a frame two-story and attic structure. The lower floor was once a store. It is now used as a storage room. The fire was started in a small room back of the store.

Mrs. Munn was aroused at midnight by the dog barking, but paid no attention to it. The oldest son, Charles, awakened three hours later and found his room filled with smoke. He shouted to his parents, and roused his six brothers and sisters. They found the rooms and halls filled with smoke so thick it was almost impossible to breathe.

The smoke was permeated with the odor of kerosene oil. Mr. Munn and his son threw open the windows and worked their way down stairs. They found the fire blazing fiercely in the rear room.

Mr. Munn and his son put out the fire. The matter was reported to the police. It was found a rear window in the vacant room had been opened, and oil poured on the window sill, floor, and a pile of papers.

Mrs. Munn says the attempt to burn the house was without doubt the work of persons with whom she had a difficulty some time ago, and who at that time threatened to drive her and her family from the neighborhood.

COL. WARING'S MEN CONFER

THEIR CHIEF TALKS TO THEM ABOUT CO-OPERATION.

Plan to Meet Once a Week for Discussion—Conference Once a Month with Ten Spokesmen.

According to a request from headquarters about fifty employes of the Street Cleaning Department, elected from the different stables and sections, met in the rooms of the Snow Removing Superintendent yesterday and listened to Col. Waring's suggestions for co-operation in the department.

Col. Waring was greeted with hearty cheers when he arose to speak. The announcement that the meeting day would be changed from Wednesday to Thursday brought forth particular demonstrations of approval.

"I have noticed," said Col. Waring, "ever since I have been in the department, the lack of proper business intercourse between the men and those who are directing the work. Now you all know that what is best for the employe is always best for the employer, and any intelligent man must recognize that the best work to get is willing work.

"Now, in order to get perfect harmony in the department and the best results you should have an arbitration committee, so that if you think you are subjected to any hardships you may have a means of redress. I propose, therefore, that this be made a permanent body. You will meet every week and have this room to yourselves for discussion of all questions that may come before you. You will elect five spokesmen, and once a month they will have a conference with my five spokesmen, who will be Superintendent Robbins, Chief Clerk Doe, District Superintendent Stearns, Stable Foreman Donohue, and Section Foreman Sheerbaum.

"An important matter which you should discuss, besides differences, uniforms, and tools, is the introduction of new methods. You go around a great deal and have a chance to observe things which no one else sees and which may facilitate the work.

"The first conference of spokesmen will be held in the third week in February, and I want you to see that there is plenty for them to talk about. Remember not to talk with reporters about your meetings, and admit only delegates properly elected."

After a number of questions had been asked and answered, a sweeper moved that they proceed to clear the room and get to business. It was decided to spend the first two meetings in getting acquainted, and then elect spokesmen, as the men wanted to get good representatives for the conference committee.

HIGH PRICE FOR A FIRST EDITION

Thackeray's "Second Funeral of Napoleon" Sold for $75.

At Bangs & Co.'s sale of books yesterday a copy of W. M. Thackeray's "The Second Funeral of Napoleon in Three Letters, and The Chronicle of the Drum, by Mr. M. A. Titmarsh," brought $75 after a stubborn contest among buyers. This book belongs to an exceedingly scarce first edition, and was published in London in 1841. It is a post octavo, bound in morocco. It has been soiled, the frontispiece has been torn across and mended, and part of the marginal lettering was cut off by the binder.

Among the other books sold were the following:

Martin's "Atlas of Gynaecology," 1881 $2; Yaggy's "Geographical Study: Physical, Political, Geological, and Astronomical," containing seven maps, a relief map of the United States, an ingenious astronomical chart, &c., folio in case, Chicago, 1887, $6.75.

Adam Walker's "Journal of Two Campaigns of the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry in the Michigan and Indiana Territories, under the command of Col. J. P. Boyd and Lieut. Col. J. Miller, 1811-12, by a late Soldier of the Regiment," 12mo, half sheep, very scarce, somewhat stained, Keene, N. H., 1816, $6.50, and Pierre Bayle's "Dictionnaire Historique et Critique, edité par Beuchot, avec les Dissertations et la die de Bayle," 16 volumes, 8vo, boards, the most convenient edition, low at $8.80.

READY TO PRESERVE THE DEER

What Senators Wrote in Answer to Controller Fitch's Letter.

Controller Fitch yesterday received letters in reply to his recent communication from State Senators Ford, Guy, Martin, and Page relative to their attitude on the Malby bill, prohibiting the shooting of deer in the Adirondacks during the term of five years. Mr. Ford wrote: "I have no hesitancy in pledging my hearty support for Senator Malby's bill, or any other measure which looks to the preservation of game."

"I will do all I can toward the passage of the bill," said Charles B. Page.

"I will sustain Mr. Malby in his endeavor to pass the bill," wrote B. F. Martin.

"You may put me down as absolutely in favor of the prohibition," said Charles L. Guy.

FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN WILLIAMSBURG

President Rossiter and the Grand Street Board of Trade Consider Them.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and a committee representing the Grand Street Board of Trade made a tour of the Eastern District yesterday with a view of ascertaining what new street railroads would meet the wishes of the board, or what changes in the present system of running cars would enhance the interests of property owners along Grand Street.

The journey was made in a private car provided by President Rossiter. Among those who went on the journey were President Elwin S. Piper, I. S. Remsen, Edward McGarvey, Thomas J. Patterson, and Messrs. Levison and Bender.

Funeral of Mrs. Maria Weed Alden.

The funeral of Mrs. Maria Weed Alden, wife of the late Ogden M. Alden, and daughter of Thurlow Weed, who died Sunday, took place yesterday from the University Place Presbyterian Church. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, the rector, and the Rev. Dr. Cobb, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. Dr. Cobb was formerly Mrs. Alden's pastor at Milbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Among the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased present were Mr. and Mrs. William Barnes of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed Barnes, Frederick W. Seward, Joseph Van Schaick, Samuel Thorne, Mrs. Dr. Booth, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Booth.

A LIGHT IN DARK PLACES

Roentgen's Photographs Through Flesh and Through Wood.

FLAWS IN THE BODY ARE DETECTED

Strange Property of the New Rays Found in Electric Light—Move Straight, Not in Waves—Industrial Use.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—A Hollander at the University of Würzburg, Prof. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, has suddenly sprung into great fame by an experiment which goes far toward proving the existence of rays of light entirely different from those with which we are accustomed to reckon. The light we have known hitherto moves apparently in a vibratory fashion in waves, and it is broken when passing through certain things of different density, as from air into water, and broken more than once in others, such as a triangular piece of glass and certain crystals. This light moves to all appearance in a straight line and is not refracted by a prism of glass. And what is most curious is the discovery that it passes through certain substances, such as the flesh, or wood, or paper, and does the work of light on the other side; so that it must possess quite other characteristics than ordinary light of sun, moon, and stars, or of artificial light, including electricity.

Yet the new light has something to do with electricity. It is now many years that experiments have been made with glass receivers from which the air has been exhausted and a current of electricity then passed through the partial vacuum. Various gases have been experimented on in the same way. After the air was exhausted, one gas or another—hydrogen, oxygen, or some other gas—has been let into the receiver, and the resulting light studied. Prof. Roentgen was working with such an electrical light in a partial vacuum when he detected lines or marks on paper that happened to be near by, and, on repeating the experiment, found that objects were photographed through the flesh and through wood.

For example, the hand was photographed by this light on sensitive film; but only the bones of the hand, and the rings on one finger, appeared in the photograph. The rays from the illuminated receiver passed through the fleshy parts and left no record, but they registered the bony framework and the rings; they were arrested by the bones and metal. Continuing his researches, he found that he could photograph right through a wooden box where the film lay in darkness. Photographers will at once see what a field this opens for them, since in time, it may do away with the camera obscura; but the most startling prospect is that for diagnosis in surgery and medicine. We seem to be on the eve of a discovery which will immeasurably benefit mankind by making it possible to explore the body with the photograph from electric light, revealing any morbid growth wherever bones do not intervene to arrest the newfound light rays.

The discovery is that there are many rays in sun and other light which we cannot see, yet are most potent factors for good or evil, was in itself startling enough; but here is another department of light opening up. A guess at the actual cause of the aurora borealis was cleverly enough made by no less a person than Benjamin Franklin. We are content nowadays with likening the upper atmosphere to a partially empty glass receiver in which are quantities of a given gas. Then the electrical discharges between earth and sky or between different layers of air would represent the battery that sends a current through the glass receiver. But the aurora can be accounted for without disturbing our accepted ideas of what light is. This discovery by Prof. Roentgen requires us to rearrange all those ideas and make place in our minds for a kind of light that works, as we are wont to call what contravenes the small sum of human knowledge, miracles!

Prof. Roentgen studied in Zürich, where he issued a monograph on the way to establish the relations as to the warmth that exists in atmospheric air. When Prof. Kundt left Zürich for Würzburg his favorite disciple, Roentgen, followed, and later again to Strasburg University, where Kundt and Roentgen held the same position as professor and assistant. In 1873 he taught at Strasburg; in 1875 he became professor of mathematics and physics at Würtemberg at the Agricultural Academy of Hohenheim. But 1876 saw him back in Strasburg at the university, and in 1879 he became professor and Director of the University Institute for Physics at Giessen. He has been at Würzburg University since 1888. He has written various works meant exclusively for the learned, such as (1879) a method to fix the isothermal surfaces of crystals, and on the use of the ice calorimeter to determine the intensity of sunlight. Then he turned to electricty and studied the figures produced in dust by electrical discharges as Prof. Kundt showed them, and the curious phenomena shown by electricty passing through various gases. The absorption of ordinary heat rays by steam and gases generally occupied him also. Many other studies in physics may be put to his account; a new anerold barometer to tell the weight of the atmosphere is his invention. In acoustics he studied the sounds emitted when gases are intermittently lighted and also published an exposition of the theory and working of the telephone. His essays may be found in Poggendorff and Wiedmann's "Annalen," the "Zeitschrift für Kristallographie," the reports of the Vienna Academy of Sciences of the Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften of Göttingen, as well as in those of the Gesellschaft für Natur und Heilkunde of Upper Hesse, and of the Physico-Medical Society of Würzburg.

A report was current in Berlin yesterday that Prof. Roentgen, who had been asked to repeat his experiments before the Kaiser, had been greatly shocked to find that he could not repeat them—the invisible light had registered once, but would not answer his call again. This must be what they call here, as in France, a "duck," and a very wild one. At the meeting of the Photographic Society to-day some of these photographs of the bones of the hand were shown, and at Gotha, a few days ago, the photographers Zink & Son are reported to have proved the truth of Prof. Roentgen's statements by photographing through wood, pasteboard, and paper. Even a good-sized book does not prevent these mysterious rays from passing through and registering an image on the sensitive film beyond.

Though the discovery is only a week old it is already questioned whether Prof. Roentgen deserves all the credit. Rays are known of, which are called kathode, or Hittorff's, rays; Prof. Lenard has already shown that they pass through very thin plates of aluminium. Prof. Roentgen, however, points out that the kathode rays do not approach the newly found rays in power of penetration, and, unlike the kathode rays, are not deflected by the magnet. Another claimant, who has more to base his claim on, is a Mr. Hans Schmidt in Munich, who sent in for publication last year in The Photographic Review, a paper which has only just appeared, wherein he maintains that objects and materials which seem impenetrable to light rays are nevertheless not so. He says that the ultra-violet rays in electric light, which do not produce the effect of light on our eyes, pierce through blackened paper, thin wood, india rubber and other materials, while thin layers of metal keep them back. These discoveries in and about the field where Prof. Roentgen works will not harm the latter's well-earned fame.

A very practical result of the discovery is likely to be this: Ironmasters will be able to examine photographically the inner structure of guns and pieces of machinery in order to detect flaws. Doubtless other uses for the new rays will soon be found in the widest fields of industry and science.

An Old Couple's Pitiable Condition.

William and Nora Cook, husband and wife, he seventy-eight years old and blind, she sixty-nine and very feeble, were found roaming about the east side early yesterday morning. Mrs. Cook was staggering from weakness and cold, and her husband was in his shirt sleeves, while his coat was around her shoulders.

Both walked with difficulty, and a policeman, learning that their old home, in Stanton Street, was locked against them, summoned the patrol wagon and took them to the station house. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, Magistrate Kudlich committed them both to the workhouse.

SHERIFF TAMSEN PERPLEXED

Calls on the Mayor to Find "Where He Is At"—Troubled Because Jail is Not Improved.

Sheriff Tamsen called on Mayor Strong yesterday. He said he called to find out "where he is at." The Mayor could not enlighten him, and the Sheriff left in a worried state of mind.

The Sheriff is afraid that his recent charges, the Italian gang of counterfeiters, may profit by the example of the Killoran gang of Post Office robbers and flee the jail.

The Sheriff wants the jail made safe. He secured a special appropriation over a month ago of $7,500 to fix things up, but as yet nothing has been done. Mr. Tamsen said:

"Where am I at? The Grand Jury censures me about once a month for the condition of the jail. The Mayor says I have nothing to do with the jail; that the Public Works Department owns the building. If the building is rotten and a wall falls out and the prisoners walk away, I am responsible. The United States Marshal brings prisoners there. I do not know who they are. I get no official information.

"The Marshals can come there and take the prisoners out for a walk, take them away, and do with them as they please. I am told it is none of my business. A day or two ago a Marshal took away the Italian counterfeiter who turned State's evidence. I don't know where he is."

The Sheriff says he wants the laws changed so that he will know his position. He wants the Public Works Department to hurry up the improvements in the jail.

The Public Works Department is now preparing the plans of the proposed changes. They will be finished next week.

SALOON KEEPERS ARE IN TERROR

BROOKLYN'S SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT IS GAINING IN POWER.

Courts May Be Asked to Force Delinquent Officials to Act—The Crusade Against Police Drinking.

The movement in Brooklyn in favor of enforcing the excise law on Sundays is growing stronger very rapidly. It is causing the liquor dealers considerable concern. It is plain to them that this is a most formidable crusade against the Sunday opening of saloons. They are apprehensive of the outcome.

Heretofore the Sunday saloon closing movements in Brooklyn have been confined to a small circle of clergymen. But now the most prominent and leading ministers of the city, and the most influential congregations, numbering many distinguished citizens, are energetically enlisted in the campaign against the selling of liquor Sundays.

The monster mass meeting Monday night in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church showed the extent and power of the new crusade.

As the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith said at that meeting there will be a very vigorous and impressive demand for "Rooseveltism" in Brooklyn.

There is a great deal of curiosity across the East River as to what Mayor Wurster will do about the question. No one knows what his plans are. He is extremely reticent.

One reform, however, has been definitely decided on—namely, to abate the drunkenness prevalent among the members of the police force.

Only last Saturday Police Commissioner Welles summoned the Captains before him, and warned them of the extent of drinking in the force. At the same time he took occasion to throw discredit on the administration of the department by his predecessor, the present United States Marshal in Brooklyn, by comparing the small amount of fines imposed by the latter for drunkenness with the large amount imposed by the present incumbent, during his two years just closed, under Mayor Schieren. Mr. Welles made it evident to the Captains that he would not permit the same condition of affairs to exist that existed, he declared, under his immediate predecessor.

"Policemen must keep away from saloons if they expect to retain their places," said Commissioner Welles in his lecture to the Captains. "I have severely punished men who were guilty of this class of offense, and probably that is why the aggregate of fines is so large; but $12,000 is an awful lot of money for patrolmen to pay into the pension fund in payment for the drinking habit.

"The total fines of my predecessor in office during the last year of his service did not exceed $4,000. There has been an awful increase."

Speaking of his own administration, Commissioner Welles said:

"The fines have been severe, but in the two years to come they will be doubled, and I will dismiss men from the force after one conviction, if the facts warrant it."

Large temperance rallies are to be held in Brooklyn, and the agitation against Sunday liquor selling will be carried forward earnestly and vigorously.

As a finality, if Mayor Wurster and the Police Department cannot be induced to enforce the excise law Sundays, an appeal will be made to the courts, with the twofold object of forcing the officials to do their duty and of punishing them for failure to enforce the laws.

The point was clearly put at the mass meeting Monday night by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, who is one of the most prominent and most conservative clergymen in Brooklyn.

"We must go forward now," he said, "whether we succeed or not. By inaction we degrade tens of thousands of men. We should act now if we would not see another Chief Magistrate, after two years, go out of office and leave it in the position in which it was left then."

With the tremendous impetus which it has already gathered, the Brooklyn movement against the Sunday opening of saloons will go on, adding to itself power as it moves forward. Already, the saloon keepers and the officials view it with consternation.

VETERAN LUDWIG STOLE TROUSERS

His Daughter Tries to Get Him out of Kings County Penitentiary.

John Ludwig, who says he served with distinction in the late war, and lives at 620 Fifth Street, this city, was sentenced to six months in the Penitentiary yesterday by Justice Laimbeer, in the Ewen Street Police Court, Brooklyn, for stealing a pair of trousers.

Ludwig is sixty years old. His daughter, Mrs. Gussie Peters, of 420 Eighth Street went to Brooklyn and made a pathetic appeal in behalf of her father with a view of having the sentence revoked. She told the Justice that her father had lived an honorable life, had served his country during the rebellion, and that he is irresponsible.

Justice Laimbeer told the woman he had no power to revoke the sentence, and that she would have to apply to Gov. Morton to pardon her father.

Funeral of Charles Edward Tracy.

The funeral of the late Charles Edward Tracy was held in St. George's Episcopal Church, Stuyvesant Square and East Sixteenth Street, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford conducted the service, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Garth, the Rev. Mr. Stein, and the Rev. Mr. Nelson. The pall bearers were Seth Low, J. Noble Stearns, R. J. Cutting, Gen. Wager Swayne, William Foulke, H. W. Monroe, and Mr. Stetson. The burial was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Mr. Tracy was a son of the late Charles Tracy of this city. He died a few days ago in California, where he had gone on account of his ill health.

Mrs. Harry Hyams Gave No Evidence.

TORONTO, Ontario, Jan. 29.—It was announced here to-day that Mrs. Harry Hyams having given no evidence against Dallas Hyams, when examined yesterday, the Crown lawyers have decided that they cannot hope for a conviction on the charge of conspiracy to murder, and they have decided therefore not to go on with it. Charges of forgery, however, are pending against Dallas and Harry Hyams, which will be pushed, it being believed the case regarding them is very strong.

THE PALISADES PARK BILL

Lying Quietly in the House Military Affairs Committee.

IT NEEDS BACKING TO DRAW IT OUT

Nothing Will Ever Be Done with the Measure Unless Somebody Demands a Hearing by the Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Fairchild of New-York, on Dec. 18, which will soon be two months ago, introduced in the House a bill "To establish a military and National park upon the Palisades of the Hudson." The bill, of seven sections, filling seven pages of bill paper, proposed to secure the Palisades and all the lands and waters above them and at their feet, to the jurisdiction of the United States, by cession from New-York and New-Jersey, the lands so secured to be declared the Palisades National Military Park.

Then the boundaries of the proposed military park were given. Beginning in the Township of Ridgefield, in the County of Bergen, at high-water line on the west shore of the Hudson River, where the south line of the Dupont Company intersects the water line, a line was to be run west to the lands of Robert Annett. Thence westerly the line was to bound Annett's lands to the Fort Lee and Hackensack Road. Running northerly the line was to take in Hudson Terrace into the Township of Englewood, then onward toward the boundary line between New-York and New-Jersey, and across it to the Washington

IN BEHALF OF THE CUBANS

Spain Will Be Asked to Recognize Her Foes as Belligerents

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE

Hearty Sympathy With the Insurgents' Cause Is Expressed—Mr. Cameron Favors Recognition of Independence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—When the Senate undertakes to advise the President as to what he should do about so serious a matter as the conceding of belligerent rights to the insurgent Cubans, the resolutions reported to-day from the Committee on Foreign Relations prove that it may be as conservative as the most careful of Presidents. A few speeches have been made in the Senate since the beginning of the session which gave the impression that there existed in that body a determination to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban patriots, regardless of the consequences to us in self-respect or in foreign estimation. Reports have been circulated that the President contemplated the sending of a message to Congress declaring the belligerency of the Cuban patriots. While it is known that the business was under the consideration of the two houses, such a message would have implied a disregard of the Congress which the President would not show.

But the message of recognition was not contemplated. President Cleveland is not likely to go further than did President Grant in such a matter. The Senate, in its majority resolution asking the President to request Spain to recognize the independence of the Cubans, has done about all that can be done at present. Should the President be called upon to send a message to the Congress on the Cuban question, he would probably state, as Gen. Grant did, that until there was war made by two powers with established Governments, conducting hostilities according to the rules of warfare regarded by civilized people, there could be nothing to recognize. The shooting and killing of men is not war in international law. A list of officers printed on a sheet of paper is not a Government entitled to be recognized.

Secretary Gresham might have decided in favor of the Brazilian reactionary revolution if he had accepted as a Government the list of officers reported to him as having established themselves at Desterro in the Province of Santa Catherina. The recognition of that collection of names as a Government would have justified Admiral Da Gama in searching all vessels at sea, in blockading the harbor of Rio, in seriously interrupting American and Brazilian commerce, and in obtaining foreign aid to restore the monarchy.

The minority resolution is so like that reported as the expression of the majority that the distinction will appear to very few persons. It does not call for out and out recognition, and to that extent it will, of course, be assuring to Spain of our intention not to precipitately recognize the insurgents whom she is undertaking to suppress.

The House committee is not likely, under the management of Mr. Hitt, to go further than the Senate.

Mr. Morgan's Report.

The resolutions reported by Mr. Morgan, representing the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations, follow:

Resolved, by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring.) That the present deplorable war in the Island of Cuba has reached a magnitude that concerns all civilized nations to the extent that it should be conducted, if unhappily it is longer to continue, in accordance with principles and laws of warfare that are acknowledged to be obligatory upon civilized nations when engaged in open hostilities, including the treatment of captives who are enlisted in either army, or the respect due to the exchange of prisoners, and for other military purposes; truces and flags of truce, the provision of proper hospitals and hospital supplies and services to the sick and wounded of either army; be it further

Resolved, That this representation of the views and opinions of Congress be sent to the President, and, if he concurs therein, that he will, in a friendly spirit, use his good offices and influence to the end that Spain shall be requested to accord to the armies with which it is engaged in war the rights of belligerents, as the same are recognized under the laws of nations.

These resolutions were accompanied by a comprehensive report. Among other things the committee says:

The Congress of the United States, deeply regretting the unhappy state of hostilities existing in Cuba, which has again been the result of the demand of a large number of the native population of that island for its independence, in a spirit of respect and regard for the welfare of both countries, earnestly desires that the security of life and property and the establishment of permanent peace and of a Government that is satisfactory to the people of Cuba should be accomplished.

As to the extent that the people of Cuba are seeking the rights of local self-government for domestic purposes, the Congress of the United States expresses its earnest sympathy with them. The Congress would also welcome with satisfaction the concession, by Spain, of complete sovereignty to the people of that island and would cheerfully give to such a voluntary concession the cordial support of the United States. The near proximity of Cuba to the frontier of the United States, and the fact that it is universally regarded as a part of the continental system of America, identifies that island so closely with the political and commercial welfare of our people that Congress cannot be indifferent to the fact that civil war is flagrant among the people of Cuba.

Nor can we longer ignore the fact that the destructive character of this war is doing serious harm to the rights and interests of our people on the island, and to our lawful commerce, the protection and freedom of which is safeguarded by treaty obligations.

Good Faith of Uncle Sam.

The committee emphasizes the fact that the United States in the various struggles between Cuba and Spain have always observed in perfect faith all of their duties toward the belligerents. Although difficult, the task was performed with vigor, impartiality, and justice, in the hope that Spain would so ameliorate the condition of the Cuban people as to give them peace, contentment, and prosperity. The committee says this result has not been accomplished. The hospitality which our treaties, the laws of nations and of Christianity, have extended to Cuban refugees, has caused, the committee adds distrust by the Spanish Government as to the fidelity of the United States Government to its obligations of neutrality. This distrust has become a source of serious annoyance to our people, and has led to a spirit of retaliation toward Spanish authority in Cuba, thus giving rise, the committee says, to frequent controversies between the two countries.

Continuing, the report says:

The absence of responsible government in Cuba, with powers adequate to deal directly with questions between the people of the United States and the people and political authorities of the island, has been a frequent recurring cause of delay, protracted imprisonment, confiscation of property, and the detention of our people and their ships, often upon groundless charges, which has been a serious grievance.

Further along the committee says that the temptation to unlawful invasion by reckless persons, when insurrections have occurred in Cuba, has given the Government of the United States anxiety, trouble, and much expense in the enforcement of our laws and treaty obligations of neutrality, and these occasions have been so frequent as to make these duties unreasonably onerous upon the United States Government. On the present struggle in Cuba the report says:

The devastation of Cuba in the war that is now being waged, both with fire and sword, is an anxious and disturbing cause of unrest among the people of the United States, which creates strong grounds of protest against the continuance of the struggle for power between Cuba and Spain, which is rapidly changing the issue to one of existence on the part of a great number of the native population.

It is neither just to the relations that exist between Cuba and the United States, nor is it in keeping with the spirit of the age or the rights of humanity, that this struggle should be protracted until one party or the other should become exhausted in the resources of men and money, thereby weakening both until they may fall a prey to some stronger power, or until the stress of human sympathy or the resentments engendered by long and bloody conflict should draw into the strife the unruly elements of neighboring countries.

No Safeguards Granted.

This civil war, though it is great in its proportions, and is conducted by armies that are in complete organization and directed and controlled by supreme military authority, has not the safeguard of a cartel for the treatment of wounded soldiers or prisoners of war.

In this feature of the warfare it becomes a duty of humanity that the civilized powers should insist upon the application of the laws of war recognized among civilized nations to both armies. As our own people are drawn into this struggle on both sides, and enter either army without the consent of our Government and in violation of our laws, their treatment when they may be wounded or captured, although it is not regulated by treaty and ceases to be a positive care of our Government, should not be left to the revengeful retaliations which expose them to the fate of pirates or other felons.

The inability of Spain to subdue the revolutionists by the measures and within the time that would be reasonable when applied to occasions of ordinary civil disturbance is a misfortune that cannot be justly visited upon citizens of the United States, nor can it be considered that a state of open civil war does not exist, but that the movement is a mere insurrection and its supporters a mob of criminal violators of the law, when it is seen that it requires an army of 100,000 men and all the naval and military power of a great kingdom even to hold the alleged rebellion in check.

It is due to the situation of affairs in Cuba that Spain should recognize the existence of a state of war in the island, and should voluntarily accord to the armies opposed to her authority the rights of belligerents under the laws of nations.

In conclusion, the committee says that "the Congress of the United States recognizing the fact that the matters herein referred to are properly within the control of the Chief Executive until, within the principles of our Constitution, it becomes the duty of Congress to define the final attitude of the Government of the United States toward Spain," it presents these considerations to the President in support of the resolution which it this morning reported favorably to the Senate.

The Minority Report.

The minority report, presented by Mr. Cameron, favored the immediate passage of a resolution requesting the President to interpose his friendly offices for the recognition of the independence of Cuba, and in his report he cited much of the history of the late war of the rebellion to show the attitude of the Spanish Government toward the United States at that time. When the vote in committee was taken several Senators were absent, but all present voted for the resolutions as drawn by Mr. Morgan, among them being Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Gray, Mr. Turpie, and Mr. Frye.

The minority report of Senator Cameron consists of twenty-four typewritten pages, much of which is historical matter. Mr. Cameron says that early in 1869, during the process to revolution, a proclamation was actually signed by President Grant recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, although the fact was known to very few persons. This proclamation was not promulgated owing to the opposition of Secretary Fish. During that war Mr. Cameron shows that our Minister was directed to impress upon the Spanish mind "the advancing growth of that sentiment which claims for every part of the American hemisphere the right of self-government and freedom from transatlantic dependence." The good offices of the United States were offered to the Cabinet at Madrid for the purpose of bringing to a close "the civil war now ravaging the Island of Cuba." The bases of settlement were:

1. The independence of Cuba to be acknowledged by Spain.

2. Cuba to pay Spain an indemnity for her relinquishment of all her rights in the island.

3. The abolition of slavery.

4. An armistice pending negotiations of settlement.

Our Minister was also authorized, said Mr. Cameron, to state that if Spain insisted our Government might guarantee the payment of the indemnity by Cuba. Efforts to settle the war failed, and Mr. Cameron then traces its history, quoting liberally from State Department reports, down to the time when peace again reigned over the island. The insurgents at that time were not conquered, but were induced by Gen. Martinez Campos to lay down their arms on conditions of peace, which he undertook to carry out.

Mr. Cameron asserts that the debt of justice growing out of this settlement has not yet been paid. The highest Spanish authorities have been obliged to confess that the grievances of the Cubans are just and their aspirations for liberty legitimate.

Valor of the Cubans.

Coming down to recent times, Mr. Cameron says that President Cleveland has cleared the subject of all preliminary doubts. A state of war exists in Cuba. With that, and that alone, we have to deal After the victory of Bayamo last July, when the insurgents defeated and nearly captured the Captain General, and gained military possession of the whole eastern half of the island, the fact of their belligerency was established; and, if further evidence was needed, it was fully given by the subsequent victory at Caliseo, Dec. 24, when the insurgents drove the Captain General back to Havana and gained military control of the western provinces.

If the United States still refrained from recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, after this conclusive proof of the fact, the reason doubtless was that in the absence of any legal complications the question became wholly political, and its true solution must lie not in a recognition of belligerency, but in a recognition of independence. In 1875, when the situation was far from being as serious as it is now, President Grant, after long consideration, decided against the recognition of belligerency as an act which might be delusive to the insurgents and would certainly be regarded as unfriendly to Spain. He decided upon a middle course. He proposed to the Spanish Government a sort of intervention which should establish the independence of Cuba by a friendly agreement. In doing so, he not only necessarily recognized both parties to the conflict as on an equal plane, but also assured Spain that, if such mediation should not be accepted, direct intervention would probably be deemed a necessity on the part of the United States.

Spain preferred to promise to the insurgents terms so favorable as to cause for a time the cessation of hostilities. Since then twenty years have passed. The insurrection, far from having ceased, has taken the proportions of a war almost as destructive to our own citizens as to the contending parties. The independence of Cuba was then regarded by the President of the United States as the subject of his intervention, and has now become far more inevitable than it then was. Evidently the Government of the United States can do no less than to take up the subject precisely where President Grant left it, and to resume a friendly mediation which he actually began, with all the consequences which would necessarily follow its rejection.

Confident that no other action than this accords with our friendly relations with Spain, our just sympathy with the people of Cuba, and with our own dignity and consistency, Mr. Cameron recommended the following resolution to the consideration of the Senate:

"The President is hereby requested to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

Want Belligerent Rights Granted.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 29.—A memorial unanimously passed the House of Representatives asking Congress to grant belligerent rights to Cubans, and requesting Mississippi Senators and Representatives to so vote.

POLICE IN CONTROL OF THE OFFICES

Justice Gaynor's Harsh Comments on Long Island City Politics.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, showed yesterday that he was greatly vexed over the conduct of affairs in Long Island City, and he took occasion to use strong language in condemning certain proceedings.

The matter before him was an order to show cause why John A. Moore, Commissioner of Public Works of Long Island City, should not be punished for contempt of court for refusing to obey an injunction of the Supreme Court. The entire trouble grows out of the row between Mayor Patrick J. Gleason and his opponents.

Mr. Moore, it is claimed, had charge of the building in which the Health Board met, and it is alleged that when the injunction was shown to him restraining him from interfering with the meetings of the board he admitted the health officer, his counsel, and secretary, but compelled the Health Board to remain on the outside. Mr. Moore, it is said, had two policemen present to enforce his orders.

Counsel for Mr. Moore said that the order was obeyed by the admission of Health Officer Burnett.

"Why were not the police made a party?" Justice Gaynor asked. "It seems to me that they were to blame."

"They simply obeyed orders," replied counsel.

"Well, you should find out who sent them, then," said the Justice. "You might trace it back to the Sergeant or the Captain, or even the Mayor."

"They could have learned by asking the Sergeant," said Mr. Moore's lawyer.

"It is a shameful thing to see the police pretending to control public offices," hotly exclaimed the Justice. "They had no more right to exclude these men than they had to come here and clear out this court. It is a most scandalous thing in a free country to see such a state of things as exists in Long Island City, where the police undertake to decide who are public officers."

FAULTS IN THE SPEEDWAY

Reports of Committee of Experts to the Park Board.

BLAME NOT ALL ON THE CONTRACTORS

Defects Pointed Out in the Work and the Design and Remedies Suggested Whereby Changes May Be Made.

The Park Board made public yesterday the report, outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Monday, of Messrs. Theodore Cooper, J. J. R. Croes, and W. H. Burr, the committee of experts appointed to examine into the defective work done on the speedway. The blame is divided, in the report, between the city and the contractors.

The report says the committee was furnished with full information and papers by the engineering department. The experts say:

We have personally examined the work, studied the plans, contracts, and specifications as originally prepared and as modified during the progress of the work, and have given hearings to the several engineers who, from time to time, have had charge or supervision of the whole or portions of the work, and to the contractors for the two sections.

Desiring to make our examinations independently and to reach our conclusions without any previous bias, we only read the reports and communications addressed to your board after we had completed our own examination and had formulated our general conclusions.

The first two questions submitted to the committee related to the subway in Section 1, situated 2,189 feet from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. They asked if the contractors had followed the specifications and faithfully performed their work, and if the foundation called for was sufficient to sustain the proposed weight.

The subway is of cut granite, segmental, with a radius of 10.35 feet, and span of 15 feet. At its easterly opening is a platform 24 feet long, and about 12 feet wide, from each end of which runs a flight of granite steps to the sidewalk. The west end has a smaller landing, with steps on the north end. These made necessary a rectangular mass of masonry 112 feet long and 12 feet wide, just outside the retaining wall on the end, and another on the west end 57 feet long and 12 feet wide. The report says:

The floor of the subway is supported on a brick segmented arch of 14 feet 6 inches span, 2 feet 9 inches rise. The side walls of this space are concrete, about 8 feet 6 inches in height, and extend down to the concrete around the tops of the surrounding piles. The empty space is closed at each end by masses of stair landings or platform masonry, and its side walls have no bond at either end with these masses. In other words, the platform and retaining wall masonry simply abutted, when constructed, against the subway foundation masonry, and thus made at each end a vertical joint, without bond, from the floor level of the subway down to the concrete around the tops of the piles, a vertical distance of about 12 feet.

The retaining walls in the vicinity of the subway, and the entire subway and platforms masonry, are supported upon piles driven 1½ and 3 feet between centers, and capped under the west platform masonry only by bags of concrete deposited among them. After the piles were driven and cut off at mean low water level, the vacant spaces among them were filled with small cobble stones up to 2 feet below mean low water, from which level to 1 foot 6 inches under the platform and stairway masonry concrete was deposited.

The explanation of certain defects which have appeared is given as follows:

The filling on each side of the subway is earth, extending from the sub-grade of the roadway down to the soft mud of the original river bottom. The height of the retaining walls at the subway may be taken at 26 feet. The outward pressure of the filling will be at least 900 pounds per square foot, and, if the distance to the soft mud be six feet further, that outward pressure against the tops of the piles will be about 1,100 pounds per square foot. The total outward pressure against each retaining wall tending to move it eastward will be nearly 11,300 pounds per linear foot of its length, or if the surface of the soft mud be at six feet below the bottom of the retaining wall, that total outward thrust will be over 17,000 pounds per linear foot.

The filling also presses downward on the soft mud with a weight of over 3,000 pounds per square foot, and under such a heavy load the mud will exert a high lateral pressure in its effort to flow in a horizontal or inclined direction. The sloping rock will prevent its motion to the west, but will aid its motion to the east; and, inasmuch as the piles under the east platform and retaining walls are driven through this mud to a depth of 60 feet, the effort of the mud to flow will tend to push them eastward with a force whose magnitude must be very considerable, although it cannot be closely computed.

The only opposition to eastward movement, says the report, is "the aggregate stiffness of the single piles and such hold as the cobble stones may gain in the stiffer mud below." A continuous grillage over all the piles, it is said by the experts, would have bound them together and proved effective. Two well banded joints, 12 feet high and 8.5 feet wide, they say, would have prevented the movement of the east wall, and they continue:

The seventy-eight brace piles orginally contemplated would have supplied precisely the kind of support necessary to prevent the horizontal outward or eastward movement which has taken place at the east end of the subway and caused the opening of the transverse cracks mentioned The total horizontal pressure of the earth filling against the twenty-six-feet height of the retaining wall at the east end of the subway, amounting to 11,300 pounds per foot, and would bring upon each of these brace piles 60 to 70 feet long 10 loads, or 10½ tons, which would be reasonable and safe upon such piles.

The damage done by the outward pressure, says the committee, is greatest at the bottom of the retaining wall, where the cracks are about two inches wide, and gradually disappear higher up. The vertical settlement of the floor at the east end is less than one-eighth of an inch, not more than frequently occurs in good pile foundations. The load does not exceed twelve tons per pile, which is within good practice. The report says:

In the opinion of your committee the failure of this part of the work is due to the omission of the brace piles and the existence of the unbonded joint, for neither of which can the contractor be held responsible. It is further the opinion of your committee that, in addition to the brace piles, a properly designed grillage, consisting of layers of timbers crossing each other without notching, should have been placed over the entire foundation of the west end of the work, and that the same construction should be employed where pile foundations may be used under similar conditions.

Small hair cracks on the east and west ends, running along the crown joints and joints of the subway arch are pronounced to be due to unequal settling, and dismissed as of no importance. The committee concludes its report on the subway as follows:

So far as can be judged from the inspection of the work in its present condition, the masonry appears to have been well executed in the main, and its failure must be attributed solely to defective design.

A large mass of rip-rap having been deposited outside the face of this masonry in the mud and the movement of the wall having nearly or quite ceased, very little danger appears to exist of a further settlement which would cause damage, but in order to make the work secure and its appearance creditable, it will be necessary to take down the side walls and arch of the subway as far back as the cracks extend and to rebuild same.

Further movement of the masonry at the eastern end of this subway may be prevented by running two anchor rods of moderate size through the empty space beneath the subway floor and anchoring them into the platform masonry at each end of the subway.

The final destruction of these rods by oxidation need not be considered as of any importance, for long before they are destroyed the mud pressures will have been equalized in and about the piles, so that no further movement can be expected.

Questions three, four, five, and six addressed to committee, relate to the crib work on Section 1. The report says that in the parts exposed to view it is found that the crossties have not been cut so as to form a shoulder. Some do not even touch the under logs. In the stone filling are found many stones exceeding the specified sixteen inches through, and sufficient care has not been taken in placing the filling to make it fairly good work of its kind. There is no indication of effort to put small stones in voids between large stones. The filling is classed as defective work, which the contractor should be required to correct. The only remedy is a removal and proper replacing of the filling. The report says:

Of the 2,300 feet of crib work a section of 300 feet, the first placed in position, has failed to support the filling, and slid out into the river, from three to eight feet at the top, and apparently much farther at the bottom. The adjacent sections have also moved out to a less, though objectionable, extent. The cribs are distorted, but not broken above low water.

Before construction began, the committee says, no borings were made to ascertain the material underlying the work. It was proposed only to make it three feet deeper than the proposed ship canal, or eighteen feet at low water. Later the soft mud was found to run twenty-seven to thirty feet below low water, and an apparently hard stratum was found by dredging and sounding with a light iron rod from a rowboat. The cribs were built to fit this bottom. When completed they were forty to forty-eight feet high and only thirty-three feet wide at the base. Rock from the cuts was dumped in and allowed to take its natural slope, and back of that dirt and quarried rock. The pressure, therefore, was very great. The committee says that, under these conditions the width of the crib work should have been at least equal to its height, and 20 per cent. greater width would not have produced an excess of stability. The report says:

Your committee is of the opinion that the contractor cannot be held responsible for the failure of this crib work to hold its place.

The specifications for crib work are very full and complete, and the work of design and construction, with the exceptions before noted, appears to have been fairly well done.

It is the opinion of your committee that so much of this section of crib work as has slid out beyond the established bulkhead line should be removed to a depth of about 18 feet below low water. The bottom thus formed should then be examined and carefully prepared by leveling with broken stone, if necessary, for founding a new crib on correct lines.

In reply to a question as to whether a stone wall could be built from High Bridge south at reasonable expense, the committee says:

Inasmuch as the difficulties in founding this wall would be much greater than those encountered near High Bridge, the cost per linear foot would necessarily be far higher than the corresponding cost of that wall, which was $315. Your committee, therefore, is of the opinion that it is not "possible at reasonable expense" to substitute a masonry wall for crib construction on this portion of the work.

The last question asks the committee if the roadway in Section 2 of the work will be permanently affected by the rise and fall of the tide or other causes. Section 1 is included in the answer, which is:

In making the embankments below subgrade of the driveway on both sections the specifications have not been complied with in one important particular. The specifications require that "in using rock for filling sufficient earth and small stones shall be deposited with it to fill all voids and interstices."

This has not been done. Much of the rock has apparently been dumped in just as it came from the quarries, and little care taken to fill up the large interstices with smaller stones and earth. Over a considerable portion of these rock fills earth and cinders have been loosely dumped and carted over. The result of these operations has been that much of the filling back of the cribs, and nearly up to the subgrade of the roadway, has large void spaces in it. The rising and falling of the tide in those spaces, combined with the percolation of rain water from above, has gradually washed out the earth which was filled in over the rock dump, and carried it down to the bottom of the voids. This action of the water is perceptible in places over almost the entire embankment on both sections, and is particularly noticeable on the second section north of Washington Bridge, where the original bottom is reported to be sandy, with little or no mud to be displaced by the rock fill and forced up between and around the stones.

The use of this roadway for its intended purpose demands that the roadbed be absolutely secure against the treacherous tendency which it now has to form pitfalls, dangerous to man and beast, and which would involve the city in serious financial damages.

The remedy for this condition will be to strip the top of the present fill down to the rock filling, thoroughly fill all the lower voids with gravel and small stones, above which the spaces should be filled with stone fragments, gradually decreasing in size. Finally this filling should be covered with a layer of gravel or gravelly earth, well compacted, and from 12 to 18 inches in thickness.

No tenative method of filling from the top only will give any reasonable expectation of success.

The strengthening of the retaining wall at the south end, near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, where a property owner has excavated 6 feet below it, is advised. All vertical faces should be protected with a properly constructed wall, more rock should be removed in places on the west slopes, and some other slight recommendations are also made.

The absence of proper investigation of the character of the river bottom is criticised. The consequent inability to make proper plans and correct estimates, the experts say, has led to most of the difficulties and delays which have occurred. The report says:

"That no time is saved in completing any engineering work by hastening the work of preparation unduly or commencing work before all the conditions are known, is well recognized by those having experience in conducting such projects."

Finally the experts criticise the conditions of the original contract, wherein the engineer was limited in making changes to an increase of 25 per cent. in the cost.

CAT MADE A TROLLEY MAN SHIVER

A Brooklyn Conductor Saw a Black One and Looked for Trouble.

"Ever notice how many cats there are in Brooklyn?" asked a conductor on the Putnam Avenue trolley line yesterday.

"Well, the place is just overrun with them. I wouldn't say that is the cause of so many accidents on the trolley roads here, but for my part I would like to see those animals cleared out.

"My car had stopped the other day—a stone on the track—and before we started up again a big black cat settled itself down right in front of us. I tell you it gave me the cold shivers. The creature wouldn't move, and I had to take it up and put it off.

"I would rather come across the old fellow himself than to have a black cat cross my track. My hair fairly stood on end the rest of the day. Our foreman, Mr. Hall, wanted to know what made me so cranky, but I tell you I was not cranky; I was scared.

"Well, no; nothing did happen, but Jim at the front kept his eyes open all that trip, you may be sure. Every time we came to a sudden stop I nearly jumped out of my boots.

"Perhaps the cats haven't anything to do with it, but I should be glad to know there were less of them."

Albany Councilmen Fail to Attend.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Mayor Thacher made another fruitless attempt to-night to have the Common Council hold a special meeting to confirm his slate of city officers. Only eight of the eleven Democratic and none of the eight Republican Aldermen were present. City Marshal Kirkland, whose place is to be filled by another if the slate goes through, was sent out to gather in the absentees. He could find none. Another attempt will be made to hold a special meeting on Saturday night.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Court Martial—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. Detail: Major John A. Darling, Fifth Artillery; Capts. James Lockett, Fourth Cavalry; John McClellan, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Alexander T. Dean, Fourth Cavalry; John D. Miley, Nathaniel F. McClure, William E. Ellis, Thomas W. Winston, Louis R. Burgess, Fourth Cavalry, Judge Advocate.

—Board, Examining, at Angel Island, Cal., to examine the physical condition of Sergt. A. B. Sydenham. Detail: Majors Benjamin F. Pope, Surgeon; Joseph B. Girard, Surgeon, and Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon.

—Additional Second Lieut. Harry Burgess, Corps Engineers, has been relieved from duty under Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps Engineers, and will report at Mobile, Ala., for duty under Capt. William T. Rossell, Corps Engineers.

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty at Leavenworth, Kan., and will report to the Commanding General, Department of Texas, for duty as Chief Paymaster of that department.

—Leave of Absence—Capt. Samuel T. Woodward, Tenth Cavelry, ten days' extension.

Navy.

—Promotions have been made, with date of rank in 1895, as follows: F. Singer to Lieut. Commander, Sept. 1; W. B. Hoggatt to Lieutenant, junior grade, May 21; C. V. Plunkett to Lieutenant, junior grade, Nov. 5; J. McDonald to Lieutenant, junior grade, Sept. 1; C. McMarsh, to Lieutenant, June 7; F. K. Hill, to Lieutenant, junior grade, June 15; P. Garst, to Lieutenant Commander, June 7; A. B. Lillie, to Commander, Sept. 1; A.M. Beecher to Lieutenant, junior grade, June 7; H. P. Jones to Lieutenant, junior grade, Oct. 16; C. S. Ripley, to Lieutenant, Nov. 5; W. O. Hainie to Lieutenant, junior grade, Oct. 4; L. M. Garrett to Lieutenant, May 21; J. B. Blish to Lieutenant, June 15; G. Blocklinger to Lieutenant Commander, May 21; C. C. Todd to Commander, May 21; R. Welles to Lieutenant, junior grade, Aug. 1; W. R. Shoemaker to Lieutenant, junior grade, Oct. 29; C. H. Harlow to Lieutenant, Sept. 1; C. W. Jungen to Lieutenant, Aug. 1; H. E. Parmenter to Lieutenant, junior grade, Oct. 12; J. N. Hemphill, to Commander, June 15; J. K. Cogswell to Lieutenant Commander, June 15; N. Ludlow to Captain, May 21.

—Ensign A. R. Edie has been detached from the Washington Yard Jan. 31 and ordered to the Hydrographic Office Feb. 1.

Lieut. L. Heilner's orders to the Monadnock have been revoked and he has been placed on waiting orders.

Ensign B. C. Decker has been detached from the Washington Yard Feb. 4 and ordered to the Indiana Feb. 5.

—Capt. H. Williams has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard, Feb. 5 and placed on the retired list.

—Lieut. J. M. Roper has been detached from the New-York Feb. 3 and ordered to the Monadnock Feb. 4.

—Ensign J. Strauss has been detached from the Indiana Feb. 5 and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Boatswain R. Anderson has been detached from the Richmond Feb. 13 and retired Feb. 14.

—Lieut. F. H. Holmes has been detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Philadelphia.

—Capt. N. Ludlow has been assigned to duty as a member of the Steel Board.

—Lieut. W. F. Halsey has been ordered to the New-York.

—Chief Engineer H. Herwig has been retired, Jan. 28.

—Capt. D. M. Nash has been retired from Jan. 28.

HARD WORK FOR FIREMEN

An Obstinate Blaze in the Sub-Cellar of 31 Barclay Street.

SPREAD OF FLAMES WAS RAPID

May Have Been Caused by the Upsetting or the Explosion of a Lamp—Three Alarms Sent in—Tenants Had to Flee.

One of the most obstinate fires that has taken place down town recently started at about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the sub-cellar of the five-story brick building 31, on the north side of Barclay Street. The flames were so difficult to extinguish that the firemen were compelled to work for over three hours. It was necessary to flood both the basement and sub-cellar of 31 to such an extent that the water ran through to the adjoining premises on both sides, doing much damage there also.

The entire loss is estimated at $21,000.

The flames shot up to the main floor so quickly that several men who were in one of the rear rooms had great difficulty in escaping. Deputy Fire Chief Reilly saw that it would be necessary to send out the third alarm, and all the firemen and engines which responded had enough work to prevent the flames from extending to the adjoining structures. Much excitement was caused by a rumor that two men had lost their lives in the sub-cellar, but the rumor was untrue. There was a large crowd of spectators in the street, and at times the excitement was so great that the police had difficulty in preserving order. The trouble for the police and the confusion were added to by the fact that some of the owners of goods in the burning building and adjoining structures insisted upon removing portable property to trucks to be taken away.

More than a dozen streams were poured upon the flames, and the work of the firemen was greatly facilitated by the use of Water Tower No. 1.

The losses and insurances include Bawo & Dotter, china dealers, $16,000, fully insured; Mercantile Supply Company, $2,000, insured; A. French Importing Company, dealers in domestic and imported china and crockery, $500; Bohm Brothers, dealers in tailors' goods, $1,000, insured.

Bawo & Dotter's main store is almost opposite the building in which was the fire. They made use of the basement and sub-cellar of No. 31 for storage. Two of their employes were at work in the sub-cellar. The men had a lighted lamp, and a theory is that the upsetting or bursting of this lamp started the fire. It was supposed that the men were hemmed in by the flames, but a policeman, who made an investigation, ascertained that soon after the flames were discovered the two employes were seen unloading boxes from a truck in Barclay Street. Whether the accident to the lamp was before or after they quitted the cellar is to be investigated.

The building, 31 Barclay Street, is owned by W. H. Church. As the fire was confined mainly below the first floor his loss, it is thought, will not exceed $3,000; insured. D. F. Murphy, dealer in stationery, and printer, who occupied the upper floors of the building, sustained some loss from water and smoke permeating his stock, but it was not thought that he would find it worth while to make a claim against the insurance companies.

Haviland & Abbott, who occupy the building at No. 29, sustained slight loss from water. The building west of the fire, occupied by the United States Tire Company, was flooded with water in the sub-cellar.

Thomas D. Egan, dealer in supplies for Roman Catholic churches, who had an office on the main floor of No. 31, said:

"My bookkeeper, J. F. Brady, and myself were at work at our desks when the flames burst up through the floor almost under our feet. I grabbed a few papers and letters and started for the street. Mr. Brady took up two or three of the account books that happened to be handy, and followed. He did not have time to shut the door of the safe. We had all we could do to escape being overcome by the smoke. My loss is a severe one to me for the reason that a large amount of letters, data, and books, models, and the like are destroyed and cannot be replaced. The records and lists used in my business for twenty-one years are gone. Such a loss cannot be covered by insurance. I shall be compelled to depend upon my customers in all parts of the country to assist me in making up my data and accounts."

Men in the offices of the Mercantile Supply Company, on the same floor with Mr. Egan, warned those on the upper floors. There was a general rush of the occupants for the street. Many bicycles were taken from the rooms of the Mercantile Supply Company and saved. The spread of the flames was all the more rapid because the elevator shaft was open.

ASSOCIATED PRESS SCORED

One of Its Patrons Says It Is Booming Major McKinley.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 29.—The Register, which receives its telegraph news from The Chicago Associated Press, says in an editorial article this morning:

"The Associated Press is being daily stuffed with McKinley matter, much of it interjected at Chicago. The Associated Press is supposed to be a National institution, but during the last week has every day belied that supposition. The officers of The Associated Press should bear in mind that there are in this country many candidates for President. There are papers which are not primarily concerned in booming McKinley, which are every night flooded with dispatches about the movements of his promoters. For instance, whole sticksful are sent out about what a certain Mr. Hanna says about McKinley. Who in the world is Hanna? And why should the papers favoring other candidates be called upon to print or to pay telegraph tolls on what Mr. Hanna says?

"Either The Associated Press should give equal prominence to all candidates, or keep still about all of them. We hope it will not be made a factional association. Friends of other candidates have a right to complain of their treatment up to the present time. It may be unintentional, but that does not make it less grave. We have no fault to find with the activity of the McKinley men, but we do have fault to find with the partiality of the managers of The Associated Press."

BROOKLYN'S CHIEF ENGINEER RESIGNS

Commissioner White Thinks There Is No Need of a Successor to Mr. Bergen.

Chief Engineer Van Brunt Bergen of the Department of City Works, Brooklyn, has resigned. The salary is $5,000. He has been in the employ of Brooklyn nearly thirty-two years, and Chief Engineer for two years, taking the position on the resignation of Robert Van Buren. Mr. Bergen had been Assistant Engineer for fifteen years.

Commissioner White yesterday made public a statement, in which he said:

I have had the hearty co-operation of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Bergen, during the last two years, in reorganizing the Engineers' Bureau of this department. This reorganization has been made so complete, and with the knowledge on my part that Mr. Bergen intended to retire, that in my opinion the position of Chief Engineer would best not be filled at all hereafter. This is more evident in view of the proposed division of the department. I have already said to Mayor Wurster that I advised the abolition of the position of Chief Engineer and the distribution of its powers among the present heads of the divisions dealing respectively with water, sewers, and pavements. No Chief Engineer can be a specialist in all these branches for a city of the size of Brooklyn, and I know of no other city of approximate size which has attempted a similar task.

Theodore B. Willis, who will become City Works Commissioner Saturday, yesterday appointed Robert W. Fielding of the Twenty-Second Ward as his deputy in place of Frank Lyman. The salary is $3,600 a year. He also said he would retain Major Augustus C. Tate as Register of Water Rates. Mr. Fielding is an anti-Worth Republican.

Against English Syndicate Beer.

The National Union of United Brewery Employes has issued a circular against the English syndicate breweries in this country. The circular says: "The Monroe doctrine must be upheld by every American citizen. The United States Congress decides that question, so why go abroad for fight? Fight the Britishers and their syndicates at your home. The English syndicate breweries have locked out their union employes, denying their right to enjoy the privileges of American citizens. Every American citizen adhering to the Monroe doctrine will drink only union beer."

PREPARING TO MAKE CAPTAINS

Police Commissioners Fix the List of Eligible Sergeants—Retirements from the Force.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews and Chief Conlin had a long conference at Police Headquarters yesterday relative to coming promotions in the department. They went over the list of Sergeants who are to be cited for examination for promotion to Captaincies and marked them for record and meritorious services. Not more than thirty Sergeants were given a percentage sufficiently high to enable them to get on the eligible list after passing a written competitive examination. The list will not be made public until to-morrow. The examination will be held Monday. Among the Sergeants whose names are on the list are the following:

Acting Captain Moynihan of Old Slip, Acting Captain Thompson of Oak Street, Acting Captain Young of Elizabeth Street, Acting Captain O'Keefe of Macdougal Street, Acting Captain German of Charles Street; Acting Captain Groo of Mulberry Street; Acting Captain Kirchner of Eldridge Street, Acting Captain Harley of Fifth Street, Acting Captain Chapman of Mercer Street, Acting Captain Thomas of West Twentieth Street, Acting Captain Kear of West Thirty-seventh Street, Acting Captain Stainkamp of East Fifty-first Street, Acting Captain Dean of East Eighty-eighth Street, Acting Captain Sheehan of East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, Acting Captain Grant of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Acting Captain Frers of Westchester.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau heads the list. O'Brien is a Roundsman at present, but he will be promoted to Sergeant in time to enter Monday's examination. Any Sergeant not cited by the board can enter the examination, if he wishes. There are at present fourteeen vacancies. There will be additional vacancies when the Inspectors are finally appointed.

Commissioner Andrews was asked what would be done if all existing vacancies in every rank were filled and the courts reinstated some of the dismissed Captains, Sergeants, and Patrolmen. He said that places would be found for any officers reinstated by the courts and the money to pay them would be taken from some of the department funds.

It is believed that ex-Captain Strauss will be reinstated. He was dismissed on the testimony of Roundsmen Buckley and Hammond, both of whom have since been reduced to patrol duty. Strauss's appeal for reinstatement comes up in the courts next week. His lawyer, Louis J. Grant, said yesterday that he expected to reverse his client's dismissal without any trouble.

The Police Commissioners held an executive session Tuesday night, and retired the following members of the force:

Sergt. Edward R. Delamater of the Mercer Street Station, on a pension of $1,000 a year; Roundsman Gust

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Fair at Generally Higher Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm, Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower—Cotton Easier—Coffee Depressed.

Cereals were generally lower early in the day, and had but little attention until the Western markets began to boom, when prices advanced sharply and speculators bought freely, with a firm close. Provisions were quiet and a shade lower. Cotton was unsettled and closed easier. Coffee was forced for sale and broke sharply on the near delivery.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	76½@	..
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¼@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @	3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75 @	11.00
Lard, Western steam	6.00 @	6.05
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	21
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@	5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13½@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.00 @	10.25
Lead	3.05 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and lost ⅛@¼c on easier cables and local realizing, with foreign houses buying at the decline; advanced 1@1⅛c with the West and on active local covering, with the close firm at 1c gain and a fairly active trade....Spot was firm at 1c advance, with an active export demand. Sales, 200,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1@1¼c over May, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 32,000 bushels No. 3 hard Manitoba, and 112,000 bushels Spring, on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 7c nominal over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4½c over May, free on board....Clearances hence, 111,893 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 157,884 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 2,799 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ⅛@⅜c, rallied ¼@⅜c with the West, and closed firm at ¼c advance, with a moderately active trade, mostly on local account....Spot was ¼c higher and less active. Sales, 45,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 48c, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36¾c, delivered....Receipts, 48,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 358,424 bushels. ....Clearances hence, 635 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 131,743 bushels.

OATS—Contracts advanced ⅛@⅜c with the West and closed firm, with a light local demand....Spot were in better demand at a slight advance....Sales, 46,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¼c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 26½c; No. 3, 26c; No. 3 white, at 25c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 clipped, at 26¾c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 3,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾@24c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 23½c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 40,000 bushels....Receipts, 81,600 bushels; exports, 291 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@....	72¼
March	10,000	72¼@73½	73½
May	2,840,000	70¼@71⅝	71
June	60,000	69⅞@71	71
July	1,040,000	69¾@71¼	71
Total	3,950,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	35 15-16@36¼	36¼
February	10,000	36 @36¼	36¼
May	320,000	35 13-16@36¼	36¼
July	40,000	37 1-16@37⅜	37⅜
Total	380,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	.....	@....	24¾
February	10,000	24¾@24¾	24¾
March	.....	@....	25
May	110,000	25⅛@25½	25
No. 2 White—			
January	.....	@....	26¼
Total	120,000		

FLOUR—Market generally firm, but without much demand. Sales, 15,100 bbls, including 90 City Mills 3,275 bbls patents, 8,050 bbls clear; 300 bbls extra, and 375 bbls fine at quotations; 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.60@$3.65; 300 bbls patents at $4; 150 bbls clears at $3.40; 150 bbls supers at $2.55; 1,000 bbls Spring, no grade, at $1.50@$1.55, and 150 bbls patents at $3.50....Arrivals, 7,165 bbls and 10,139 sacks; exports, 1,053 bbls and 12,107 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 20,029 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.50@$2.65; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clears, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.50@$3.65; white wheat, straights, $3.70@$3.90; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.25@$4.50; city clears, $4.10@$4.20; city extras, $3.20@$3.25; city supers, $3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Firmer and in good demand. Sales, 700 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and steady at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c elevator, and 41c delivered.

OATMEAL—More active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS — Moderately active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saggamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—More active and unchanged. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65 @70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little export demand, which took up 700 bbls prime yellow at 28½c and 300 bbls about prime yellow at 28c. There were sales as well of 250 bbls good off yellow at 27½c and 250 bbls do at 28c, both free on board, although dock lots were offered at 27½c, with 27c bid. Crude, in barrels, was offered at 24½c. Outside of the business referred to the feeling was quiet and the general situation unchanged. OLIVE OIL for February shipment was offered at 52c. LINSEED was offered at 2c lower, except Calcutta, with American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL was steady; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Jan. 29.—Oil opened, highest and lowest, 137; closed, 137 bid. Standard's price, 140.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs at the West exceeded estimates generally, and by 8,000 head at Chicago; there as well was lower grain. There were efforts to sell the products early at declines of 30@35c for pork, 7½@10 points for lard, and 10@12½ points for bacon, without much business coming about. Subsequently a firmer tone prevailed through a reaction for grain, and the close shows the loss for the day: 7½@10c for pork, 5 points for lard, and 2½ points for bacon. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 30,000 head.

LARD—The market changed more with grain, although influenced somewhat early by larger supplies of hogs than had been counted upon. At the West the options went down 7½@10 points and recovered, closing about 5 points under Tuesday, but firm; January closed at 5.70c nominal; May was at 5.87½@6c, closing at 5.90c; July at 5.97½c bid, and closing at 6.05c asked. Here cash was sold at 5.92½c for 200 tcs, closing at 6c asked. Tank lard was nominal at 5.85c; January option nominal at 5.95c. City steam was in moderate demand; sales of 75 tcs at 5.45@5.50c. Refined continued slow; Continent at 6.05c; South American at 6.50c; compound at 4¾@5⅛c, as to quality.

PORK—There was hardly important demand here, as the export interests had been largely satisfied through the recent period of comparatively low prices. At the West there was a decline of 30@35c, and a reaction of 27½@30c through the variableness of grain, and as well early from the larger supplies of hogs, closing firm, with January at $10.32½, while May was at $10.35@$10.60, closing at $10.62½, and July at $10.60@$10.80, closing at $10.80. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Was down 10 to 12½ points for short ribs, but recovered and closed firm, with at the West, January closing at 5.12½c; May was at 5.27½@5.37½c, closing at 5.37½c; July at 5.40@5.50c, closing at 5.50c nominal.

CUTMEATS—Small lines of pickled bellies, loose, were taken at 5½c for 12-lb average, and 5¾c for 10-lb average; besides 75 lxs clear bellies at 6c. The cutters were showing a little more of a disposition to sell while finding demands slack, except for clear bellies, which were wanted. City-pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5½c; 10 lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 5c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 8¾c; 16 lb, 8c; 12 lb, 8⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—There was a fair outlet for small lots and for the week the sales have been 1,000 bbls and 100 tcs. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17.50 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while prices were held steadily. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—We've offered here ¼c lower, with rather freer supplies. Receipts at the West, 69,212 head; same time last year, 33,682 head. Chicago—Receipts, 33,000 head; fairly active; 10c lower; $3.95@$4.30; left over 6,500 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,644 head; dull; lower; $3.75@$4.35. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,093 head; lower; $3.90@$4.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.20@$4.30. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,175 head; $3.90@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; weak; $3.65@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 4,300 head; opened 10c lower; $3.85@$4. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.40@$4.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Quotations here were 5½c for heavy, 5¾c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅞@5¾c for 140 lb, 5⅞c for 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was still a difference of 1-16c in views of buyers and melters, with 3½c bid, and 3⅝c asked for city, with absence of export demand and the home buyers conservative. The accumulations, however, were not large. Of country-made only small lots were taken up at 3⅛@4¼c, as to quality.

STEARINE—There was no material buying interest in oleostearine, yet at the same time it was thought that if the lard refiners should need to their accommodations they would have been willing to pay 5c, which rate was considered the trading basis, and that if a slightly better price was asked, it was more in default of demand. In lard stearine no business of consequence, with nominal prices, 6¾c for Western and 6¾@6⅞c for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were weak and fairly active, with January 25 points lower and other months unchanged to 5 points down, due to free local realizing, and the decline in spot coffee. Havre was steady at ⅛@1¼f advance, and Hamburg steady at ⅛ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio lower and more active; No. 7 quoted at 13½c. Sales, 4,000 bags on the basis of 13¾c for No. 7, and 600 bags Maracaibo, on private terms. Opening Call, 11 A. M.—March, 250 bags at 12.60c; May, 1,250 bags at 12c; 250 bags at 12.05c; September, 250 bags at 11.10c, 750 bags at 11.05c; December, 500 bags at 10.95c; total, 3,250 bags. Between Call and Close—February, 250 bags at 12.60c; March, 250 bags at 12.55c, 1,000 bags at 12.50c, 1,000 bags at 12.55c, 1,000 bags at 12.50c, 500 bags at 12.45c; May, 250 bags at 12.05c; 750 bags at 12c; 2,500 bags at 11.95c, 2,250 bags at 11.90c; June, 500 bags at 11.70c; July, 1,500 bags at 11.60c, 250 bags at 11.65c, 250 bags at 11.55c, 250 bags at 11.50c; September, 500 bags at 11c, 1,000 bags at 11.05c, 1,000 bags at 11c, 1,000 bags at 10.95c, 1,250 bags at 10.90c; December, 250 bags at 10.95c, 750 bags at 10.90c, 1,000 bags at 10.80c; total, 10,250 bags. Exchange—60 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for July, 55 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for July, 65 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for July. Total for day, 24,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 12.60@12.70c; February, 12.60@12.65c; March, 12.40@12.45c; April, 12.05@12.15; May, 11.85@11.90c; June, 11.55 @11.65c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 11.15@ 11.25c; September, 10.90@10.95c; October 10.85@10.95c; November, 10.80@10.85c; December, 10.75@10.80c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	286,904
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	19,182
Total stock in New-York to-day	267,722
Total stock in Baltimore	42,769
Arrivals—Bark Dom Pedro	7,960
Total	50,729
Deliveries yesterday	238—50,491
Total stock in New-Orleans	32,878
Deliveries yesterday	922—31,956
	82,447
Total stock in United States	350,169
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 28	111,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 28	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 28	42,000
Afloat from Victoria to Jan. 28	15,000
	175,000
Total	525,169
Same time 1895	502,975

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 13⅛

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 22½@24c; do, ord., 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16½@17c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 16¾@19c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@20c; Savanilla —Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@ 18½c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled, and rather quiet, with trading confined to local scalpers, and the close barely steady at 1@4 points decline....Spot was unchanged and quiet. Sales, 510 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8½c; middling uplands, 8¼c; Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling, tinged, even; strict middling, stained, 7-32c off; middling, stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling, stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	7.92@7.93	7.95	7.92	100
February	7.91@7.92	7.97	7.91	10,900
March	7.98@7.99	8.03	7.97	28,100
April	8.02@8.03	8.07	8.02	2,800
May	8.07@8.08	8.13	8.06	43,100
June	8.10@8.11	8.17	8.10	3,100
July	8.12@8.13	8.19	8.12	4,400
August	8.12@..	8.19	8.11	15,700
September	7.75@7.76	7.78	7.74	4,000
October	7.63@7.64	7.70	7.63	6,800
November	7.57@7.58	7.64	7.57	3,800
December	7.59@7.61	7.64	7.59	1,300
Total				124,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 31.

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	2696	4795	1738	3097	..	..
N. Orleans	7532	8593	10677	6329	..	..
Savannah	2157	1893	3435	2768	..	..
Mobile	777	3142	1091	2006	..	..
Charleston	826	1329	1577	1431	..	..
Wilmington	300	572	632	689	..	..
Norfolk	1522	2011	688	3245	..	..
New-York	..	500	..	1313	..	..
Boston	878	661	1111	1127	..	..
Philadelphia	45	..	37	202	..	..
West Point	26	100	100	100	..	..
Total	16759	23583	20896	22307	..	..
This day last week	18332	18278	24693	18872	17054	17187
This day last year	22906	42050	34385	24186	35086	19408

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts are not excessive, but there is an uncommonly dull trade, and the market has a weak, unsettled tone. Marrow have been shaded 2½c from yesterday's quotations, and buyers are securing some favors on nearly all other kinds. There is no difficulty in securing best marks of red kidney at $1.20. California lima are well sustained. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.42½@$1.45; do, pea, $1.30; do, medium, $1.30@$1.32½; do, white kidney, $1.45@$1.50; do, red kidney, $1.20; do, turtle soup, $1.60@ $1.65; do, yellow eye, $1.40; do, lima, California, $1.95; do, foreign, pea or medium, old, $1@$1.10; green peas, barrels, 80c; do, bags, 75c; do, Scotch, 75c.

BUTTER—Demand light and tone easy for creamery, except for fancy, which holds steady, with fair trading....Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 14@19c; Western, 15@21c; do, extra, 21c; do, June, 14@19c; State, dairy, 10@16c; Western imitation creamery, 13@17c; do, factory, 9@15c.

CHEESE—Choice lots firm and moving out fairly....State, full cream, large, 7¼@ 10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Large supplies, a comparatively light trade, and prices lower....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 15½@16c; State, fresh gathered, good to prime, 15½@16c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 15c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 14½@14¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 14½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 14@14¼c; refrigerator, choice, 13@13½c; refrigerator, early packed, prime, 12@13c; refrigerator, defective, per case, $2@$2.75; limed, Western, prime, 13c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Only a moderate supply of apples in to-day, and fancy grades of all kinds are held firmly; under grades slow. Grapes neglected. Cranberries have a moderate demand and are fairly firm, especially on the higher grades. A little firmer market for California oranges. We see scarcely any Floridas, and few more are expected. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3@$3.75; do, York Imperial, $3@$3.25; do, Baldwin, State, choice, $2.75@ $3; Greening, State, choice, $2.50; Ben Davis, fancy, $3@$3.25; red kinds, fair to good, $2.25@$2.50; green fruit, fair to good, $1.75@$2.25; inferior fruit, 75c@$1.50. Grapes, State, per small basket, 6@10c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$10; do, Jersey, $6@$7; do, per crate, $1.75@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $1.50@$3.75. Tangerines, California, $10. Strawberries, Florida, poor to fair, 30@50c. DRIED—Evaporated apples are without further change of importance, but there is a slow trade passing and values are easy. Sundried sliced apples are abundant, and the bulk of the stock can be bought very low; coarse cut are quiet also and show weakness; cores and skins wanted and firm. Peaches quiet and ruling, small fruits dull, with the exception of blackberries, which are in demand from the Western, with sales at 4c. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 7@7½c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to good, 4@5¼c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@3¾c; do, State, 3¼@4c; chops, 1¾@2c; cores and skins, 1¼@1¾c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@7c; do, unpeeled, 2½@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 19c; do, sun-dried, 17¼c; huckleberries, 6c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; cherries, 8@9c; apricots, 9@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 4@ 8c; prunes, 4@7¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE.—Receipts, 8 carloads, including 1 of Tennessee. Demand good and market firm and higher, though tone not as strong at the close. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9@10c; chickens, per lb, 8@ 9c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 9@ 10c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.50. DRESSED—Turkeys, per pair, 25@30c.

DRESSED—The receipts are not large, but aside from a speculative demand for fowls keys the general market presents a very quiet appearance. There is only a moderate call for turkeys for current use, but a continued speculative demand from dealers to freeze for late Spring and Summer use, and the market is in a firm position, with occasional sales slightly above quotations. Western chickens and fowls have a possible value of 10c for strictly choice lots, but it is extreme to quote, and sales being possible above 9½c for best lots, while bulk are only fair to good quality and urging of sale from 9c down. Capons firm for fancy, but medium and small sizes and slips are plenty, slow, and irregular. Ducks only moderately active, but choice lots steadily held. Geese very slow. Squabs firm for choice. We quote: Turkeys, young hens, 13½c; do, mixed young hens and toms, 13c; do, young toms, 12½c; do, old toms, 10c; Capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@19c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@ 15c; do, Western, large, 16c; do, small and slips, 11@13c. Chickens, Philadelphia, 12@ 15c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 9½c; do, fair to good, 7@9c; old ducks, 6@6½c; ducks, nearby, 15@16c; do, Western, 10@15c; geese, Western, 7@9c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2. GAME—Quail are held firmly, but the late advance has checked the demand. Grouse scarce and firm. Partridges in fair request and firm. Venison selling fairly. Rabbits in good demand when prime, and occasionally exceed quotations. We quote: Partridges, per pair, nearby, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@90c; grouse, $1.40@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.50@ $2.75; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$3.50; do, redheads, $1.50@$2; do, mallards, 65@85c; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 25c; do, drawn, 18@20c; do, jacks, 30@50c; Venison, per lb, saddles, 20@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

HAY AND STRAW.—Receipts are moderate, but trade slow and market barely steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c; do, No. 1, 80@85c; do, clover mixed, 60@75c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 70@85c; do, short rye, 50@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@ 50c

VEGETABLES—Potatoes plentiful, and tone is easy on a very moderate trade. Onions quiet....Potatoes, Maine, $1.05@ $1.75; Long Island, 85c@$1; State, 70c@$1.50; Jersey, 65@80c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $3 @$4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$6; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@60c; eggplant, per bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, per bbl, $1.25@$2; do, red, 75c@$1; do, yellow, $1.25@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, 75c@$2; spinach, per bbl, $2@$4.50; kale, per bbl, $1.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A fair, steady call for desirable stock at full prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbadoes, job bbls, 24@26c.

RICE—Prices are well supported; demand generally is fair....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR —The Raw market was firm, and demand fair. Sales, 3,500 tons Java, 96° test, at 3⅞c....Refined unchanged and quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3½c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2¼c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5 9-16c; powdered, 5 3-16c; granulated, 4 15-16@ 5 1-16c; standard A, 4 15-16c; off A, 4⅝@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

TEA—The auction sale of 12,132 pks was at lower rates for country greens and Congous, with Oolongs barely steady and Pingsueys firm, including: Moyune—314 pks Hyson, 5@8¾c; 1,129 pks Young Hyson, 6@22½c; 597 pks Imperial, 5¾@17c; 653 pks Gunpowder, 11@30½c. Ping Suey—94 pks Young Hyson, 8¾@10c; 262 pks Imperial, 7½@8¾c; 3,831 pks Gunpowder, 7¾@22½c. Japan—234 pks pan-fried, 9¼@13c; 93 baskets do, 10¼@15c; 1,530 pks Congou, 8¼@ 11½c; 78 pks India, and Oolong Pekoe, 18½c. Oolong—1,163 pks Foo Chow, 8¼@ 11¾c; 2,213 pks Formosa, 14½@24c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—A moderate business and easy prices prevail....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Dry hides steady and moderately active. For city slaughters a light trade and prices easy....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20¼ to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—A steady tone over prices, with hemlock in limited demand, while oak and Union move moderately....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 28@29c; bellies, 13@15c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange—Tin firm at 13.25@13.30c. Copper firm at 10@ 10.25c. Lead steady at 3.05c. Spelter nominal at 4c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light and prices steady; Southern regular at 30½c; machine-made, barrels, 31c.

RESIN—Market dull and values unchanged; good strained, $1.62½; common strained, $1.60; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 29.—Turpentine nominal; nothing doing. Resin firm; sales, none; BC, $1; D, $1.15; E, $1.20; F, $1.30; G, $1.25; H, $1.50; I, $1.55; K, $1.70. Other grades no demand; prices not quoted.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 29.—Resin—Nothing doing. Spirits turpentine—Nothing doing. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine firm; hard, not quoted; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 29.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 122 bbls. Resin firm at $1.15.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was in excessive supply and rates rather easy, with demand moderate. Engagements—To Liverpool, 9 loads grain at 3d, store; to Antwerp, 3 loads grain at 2¾d. Charters included British steamer, general cargo, hence to Manchester, berthed February; British steamer, general cargo, Newport News to Amsterdam, berthed February; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to one, two, or three Sound ports, private terms; British steamer, cotton, Wilmington, N. C., to the United Kingdom, private terms; two British steamers, 14,000 quarters grain each, Virginia to picked ports United Kingdom, 2s 10½d berth terms, February; Norwegian steamer, 381 tons, West India time charter, two trips, private terms; ship, 1,536 tons, general cargo, China and Japan to New-York, private terms; German ship, 2,708 tons, general cargo, Japan to New-York, private terms; British ship, to arrive, general cargo, hence to Sydney and Newcastle, N. S. W., basis about 13s; British bark, wheat, San Francisco to Sydney, N. S. W., 17s; British ship, (to arrive,) lumber, Mobile to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, or La Plata, $11—$2 form; Norwegian ship, (to arrive,) lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, $11—$2 form; British brig, logwood, Savanna-la-Mar to Camden, N. J., $3.25; bark, coal, Philadelphia, to Havanna, $1.50; British brig, salt, Turks Island to Philadelphia, 7½c; British schooner, 198 tons, general cargo, hence to St. Vincent, about $800 and port charges; schooner, fertilizer, hence to Wilmington, N. C., $1; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to New-Bedford, 75c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—The course of wheat prices to-day was downward in the morning and upward in the afternoon. The impression became general after the opening that Armour was disposing of wheat in scattered lots, through brokers, and the belief induced the crowd to adopt the "short" side very early in the day. A few insignificant rallies took place later, the Thoman report of a reduction of 3 points in the condition of Winter wheat and a decrease in Liverpool stocks for the month of 1,200,000 bushels receiving the credit as factors. About noon the report of sales of from 30 to 40 loads, for export, was received from New-York, prices responding promptly and making a distinct gain of 1⅛c from the inside. Receipts in the Northwest were 441 cars, against 265 last Wednesday and 227 a year ago. Chicago received 67 cars and inspected out 44,976 bushels. Export clearances at Atlantic ports aggregated 258,794 bushels, including wheat and flour. Liverpool cables were easy. Paris was lower for wheat and unchanged for flour. Berlin and Antwerp were unchanged.

WHEAT—May opened at 63½@63¾c, sold between 63@63¾c and 64¼@65c, closing at 64½@ 64¾c—1@1½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was quiet and steady. Receipts at principal Western points were 384,873 bushels; shipments, 153,551 bushels; exports at Eastern points, 2,799 bushels; shipments, 157,784 bushels.

CORN—Was easy and inclined lower in the morning, the action of wheat being the cause of the depression. Receipts, 267 cars, were slightly in excess of the estimate, which fact, no doubt, had some influence in the market. Liverpool cables were quiet and easy. The business was only of an ordinary nature, with nothing of especial interest to it. Withdrawals from store were 263,977 bushels, and export clearances aggregated 298,743 bushels. The late strength of wheat extended aid to corn, a complete recovery taking place. May corn opened at 29¾c, sold between 29@29¾c, and 29¾c, closing at 30¼c—½@¾c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was ½c lower, closing firm. Receipts at principal Western points, 503,016 bushels; shipments, 141,191 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 358,424 bushels.

OATS—Declined early and recovered late, the weakness and strength of the leading markets furnishing the influence in each instance. Receipts were 184 cars. There were no withdrawals from store. Oats closed ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were steady.

RYE—Was easier. Offerings were light and the demand unimportant. On the regular market No. 2 was 39c. That grade sold, by sample, at 38@40c. Only 1 car was received. May sold at 41½@43c; January was 39½c nominal.

BARLEY—Was quiet and practically steady in value. Receipts, 44 cars, and there were no shipments. The receipts showed many mixtures. Common to fair sold at 22@28c; good to choice brought 30@36c, and fancy was nominally above.

PROVISIONS—An unexpected heavy run of hogs threw cold water on the possibility of strength, either in hogs or product. A material decline took place, the selling being liberal and the demand backward. The rally in wheat and other grains communicated a firmer tone to provisions later, and almost an entire recovery was noted. Stocks of provisions in Chicago on the 1st of February, as estimated by George W. Phillips, Jr., will be 125,000 bbls of pork, 65,000 lbs of lard, and 20,000,000 lb of ribs. Domestic markets were easy. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on hams and 3d on lard. Receipts were light and the shipments fair. The cash market was moderately active and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 310 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 31,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Jan.	61 @..	62½@..	60½@..	62 @..
Feb.	61½@..	63 @..	61 @..	62½@..
May	63⅜@63½	64⅞@65	63 @63¼	64½@64⅝
July	63½@..	64⅜@..	63¼@..	64⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Jan.	27¾@..	28 @..	27¾@..	28 @..
Feb.	27⅝@..	28 @..	27⅞@..	28 @..
May	29¾@..	30¼@..	29¼@29⅜	30¼@..
July	30¾@..	31½@..	30⅜@..	31½@.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Strength in Spite of Selling for Foreign Account.

TRADING LARGELY PROFESSIONAL

Revived Interest in the Government Bond Issue—Cliques at Work in Sugar and Tobacco—Efforts to Adjust Coal Difficulties.

WEDNESDAY P. M.

London sold rather freely at the opening to-day and prices receded slightly. Irregularity then prevailed until the last hour, when the cliques took hold and marked prices back to yesterday's closing figures and in some instances to a fractionally higher level. The pool in Sugar marked that stock up to 108½, and it closed at 108⅜, a net gain of 2 points. Tobacco also was strong and closed a point higher. Pacific Mail gained a point on its December statement, which showed an increase in net earnings of $50,537. The changes in the remainder of the list were fractional and they were about evenly divided.

Interest in the Government bond issue was revived owing to the possible action of the Senate in reference to the Free Coinage bill. It is asserted that foreign subscriptions will not be made should the bill be passed before the date for the opening of the bids. In the opinion of bankers who have canvassed the situation, the subscriptions to the issue by the country outside of this city at a liberal estimate will not exceed $15,000,000, and it is possible that they may not amount to more than $10,000,000. Should foreign bids be withheld the great bulk of the subscription would therefore fall to New-York at relatively low prices, and in such event the influence on other securities would not be favorable. It is this uncertainty which holds the stock market in check and which may cause considerable irregularity until the exact facts are known.

The foreign exchange market was easier and the money market was also more favorable to borrowers on time. There was a withdrawal of $500,000 gold for shipment to South America. The committee of the coal Presidents was in session throughout the afternoon, and it was generally believed that they would report a plan for the adjustment of the trade's difficulties to the full meeting to-morrow. The decision of the United States Supreme Court Judges making the District Court of Wisconsin the court of primary jurisdiction in the Northern Pacific case appears to suit all concerned. It is intimated that application will now be made for the unification of the receivership and that the work of reorganization will be pushed vigorously. The preferred stock advanced 1¾ points on the decision. Railway earnings continue to be encouraging.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7 per cent., and names of good calibre but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,960,242; balances, $5,508,654; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $299,352.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, ⅞ per cent. for short and 15-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was very dull. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for 60 days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87@4.87¼ for 60-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¼@4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks as 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 premium. Boston—12½@17 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67½@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$10,576,794
Imports for same period	5,295,321
Net exports	$5,281,473
Net exports to date, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports to date, 1894	867,468
Net exports to date, 1893	10,661,585

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refs.	2
American Sugar Refs. pf.	1
American Tobacco	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1⅛
Evansville & Terre Haute	5
Laclede Gas pf.	1
Lake Shore	1¼
Manhattan Consolidated	⅛
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	4
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	2
National Lead	1
National Starch 1st pf.	7½
Northern Pacific pf.	1⅝
Pacific Mail	1
St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
Southern Pacific	¾

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute	1½
American Cotton Oil	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	¾
Pullman Palace Car	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were fairly active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ann Arbor 1st	1
Brooklyn W. & W. 1st	1
Central of New-Jersey gen.	1½
Central of New-Jersey gen., r.	1½
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, r.	1⅝
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st	1
Colorado Midland cn. 4s, t. r.	1½
Denver & Rio Grande imp. 5s	2
Georgia Pacific 1st	2
International & Great Northern 1st	1
Kansas City & Pacific 1st	3
Louisville & Nashville cn.	1¾
L., St. Louis & Texas 1st	1¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of T. 5s	2
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	2½
Northern Pacific 3d, c.	1
Northern Pacific cn. 5s	1¼
Oregon Improvement cn., t. r.	1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1⅛
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn., t. r.	2¼
St. Paul 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	1½
Tol., St. Louis & Kansas City 1st, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st	1
Iowa Central 1st	1
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st	1
Union Elevated 1st	2

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, coupon, advanced 1¼, and the 5s, coupon, ½. The sales on call were $11,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 115⅛, and $2,000 4s, 1907, registered at 107⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96	..
4s, r., 1907	107¼	108½
4s, c., 1907	108½	110
4s, r., 1925	113	115
4s, c., 1925	115¼	115¾
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	113	113½
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terra Haute	57	57	57	57	57	60	100
American Cotton Oil	18¾	18¾	18	18	17⅞	18½	225
American Express	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	111	113	42
*American Sugar Refineries	106⅝	108½	106¾	108½	108	108⅜	44,722
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf.	98¾	99½	98¾	99½	99½	99¾	410
American Tobacco	77	78⅝	76⅝	78⅜	78⅛	78¼	24,210
American Tobacco pf.	102	102	102	102	101	103	250
Ann Arbor	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	100
Ann Arbor pf.	25	27½	25	27½	26½	27½	703
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	15¼	15¼	3,965
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23½	23½	23½	23½	23¼	23½	36
Canada Southern	49	49½	49	49½	49⅝	49½	610
Canadian Pacific	56½	56¾	56½	56¾	56¼	56⅝	270
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	810
Chicago Gas, t. r.	65¼	65¼	63⅜	64¾	64⅜	64⅝	11,110
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	77⅜	78⅛	77	77¾	77⅜	77½	12,060
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100⅜	99⅜	100⅜	100¼	100½	1,919
Chicago & Northwestern, pf.	146	146	146	146	144⅜	146	10
C., M. & St. Paul	71⅜	72½	71⅜	71⅞	71½	71⅝	18,154
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127	127	127	127	126¾	127	565
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	68	68⅞	68	68½	68¼	68½	7,781
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅝	35⅜	36	410
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	157	157	157	158	..	10
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3¾	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28	28	28	28	28¼	100
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	18⅝	18⅝	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	1,150
Consolidated Gas Company	155	157½	154½	154½	154	156	2,050
Delaware & Hudson	128½	128¾	123	128	128	129	754
Del., Lack. & Western	163	164	162¼	162¼	162¼	162½	550
Denver & Rio Grande	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	13½	40
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45	45	45	45	45¼	46	1,060
Dis. & C. F., all in. pd.	16½	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅜	16¾	2,285
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	5½	6	300
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	11½	11½	11½	11½	11	13	100
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62½	62½	62½	62½	62¼	62¾	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	30	30	30	30	30	..	450
General Electric	27	27	26⅞	27	27	27¼	830
Iowa Central	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¼	8⅞	100
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20	20	19	20½	415
Laclede Gas pf.	79	79	79	79	77½	79	125
Lake Erie & Western	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅝	22	168
Lake Erie & Western pf.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	73¾	110
Lake Shore	144¾	144¾	144¾	144¾	144	145	145
*Long Isl. Trac., all in. pd.	21	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	21½	21⅜	3,604
Louisville & Nashville	45⅞	46¼	45¼	46	45¾	46	7,430
Lou., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	20¼	21	300
Manhattan Consolidated	104½	105½	104¾	105⅝	105	105¼	4,753
Minneapolis & St Louis	20	20	20	20	19¾	20	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	75	77	75	77	76	79	310
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	75	77	45	45	45½	46¾	200
Minnesota Iron	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	66	67½	100
Mo., Kansas & Texas	12	12	12	12	11¾	12¼	300
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	26¾	26¾	26	26½	26⅜	26½	1,350
Missouri Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	25½	25⅝	2,656
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23½	23½	23½	23¼	24½	100
*National Lead Co.	25½	26¼	25½	26½	26¼	26½	2,682
*National Lead Co. pf.	85¼	86⅜	85¾	86⅜	86¼	86¾	121
National Starch 1st pf.	45	52½	45	52½	48	54	337
New-Jersey Central	104½	105	103¾	103¾	104	104½	675
New-York Central	98	98	98	98	98	98½	620
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	79½	79¾	79½	79¾	79	79¾	210
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	28¾	29	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16	16	16	16	16½	16¼	130
N. Y., Sus. & Western	10¾	11½	10¾	11	10⅞	11¼	949
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	29⅜	30½	29⅜	30	30	30¼	3,042
Norfolk & Western	2	2½	2	2¼	2¼	2⅜	200
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5½	1,065
Northern Pacific	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4¼	4	4¼	945
Northern Pacific pf.	13	14⅜	13	14⅜	14½	14⅝	2,255
Ontario & Western	15¼	15½	15¼	15½	15½	15¾	3,365
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	4	100
Oregon Railway & Nav.	16	16	16	16	15	20	100
Pacific Mail	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	27⅝	27⅝	1,070
Peo., Decatur & Evansville	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½	125
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	13¼	13½	19,915
*Postal Tel. & Cable	84	84	84	84	..	..	105
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	17	18	270
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	56	56	56	56	55	57	120
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154	154	153	153	152	155	364
St. Louis Southwestern	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	4¾	5⅜	500
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11¼	11½	11	11½	11¼	11½	700
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	114	114	114	114	109	114	15
St. Paul & Omaha	36⅞	37	36⅝	37	37	37½	200
Southern Pacific	20⅝	21	20¼	21	20⅜	21½	440
Southern Railway	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9½	835
Southern Railway pf.	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅝	3,213
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅝	28¾	28⅞	1,535
Texas Pacific	8⅛	8⅛	8	8	7⅞	8	550
Union Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	..	..	50
Union Pacific, t. r.	5¾	5⅞	5½	5½	5½	6	1,495
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	4	4¼	4	4¼	4¼	4½	700
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	..	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	1,075
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11	11	11	11	10½	11	1
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	21½	21½	21	21½	21	22¼	100
*United States Leather	10	10	9⅞	10	9¾	10	500
*United States Leather pf.	63¾	64	62½	64	63¾	64	3,200
United States Rubber	27½	27½	27	27½	26⅞	28	515
United States Rubber pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	86	88	30
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	1,080
Wabash pf.	16¾	17¼	16¾	17⅛	17	17¼	2,530
Western Union Telegraph	84	84⅜	83¾	84⅜	84⅛	84¼	2,272
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12	12⅜	1,865
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	37	37½	37	37½	36½	38	200
Total sales							222,918

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

Phoenix of Arizona	.10	.11	.10	.11	3,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 5,000	69½	25,000	70
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs 7,000	74⅝		
Atchison, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 5,000	77¼	5,000	77½
		1,000	77
		1,000	77¼
		4,000	77½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts 1st Install Paid 2,000	23⅞	6,000	23¾
		6,000	23½
30,000	23⅜	4,000	23½
15,000	23⅜		
Austin & N W 1st 7,000	88		
Beech Creek 1st 3,000	104		
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 3,000	114		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 2,000	100		
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 2,000	105		
Canada Southern 2d 2,000	104⅜	2,000	104½
Cent of N J G M 5s 8,000, c.	115		
12,000	115		
1,000	115½		
Registered 1,000	114½		
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 15,000	75		
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 1,000	116½		
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s 1,000s3	100		
Chicago & Erie Inc 1,000	28		
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	39½	6,000	39¼
		14,000	39½
1,000	40	5,000	39½
2,000	39⅜	16,000	39½
5,000	39¾	10,000	40
1,000	39⅞	11,000	40
17,000	40⅛		
Chi & Northwestern 25-Year Deb 5s 2,000	106		
Registered 1,000	103		
30-Year Deb 5s 9,000	107¼		
Cons 7s 1,000	141		
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 1,000	102⅜	19,000	102¼
		3,000	102⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 3,000	94		
Chi, St L & Pitts 1st 5,000	116		
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s 1,000	105⅜		
Colorado Midland 1st Trust Co Certs 11,000	73		
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certs 7,000	22	1,000	22½
10,000	22½	5,000	23
Col, H V & Tol 5s 1,000	85⅛		
Det, Mac & Mar L G 1,000	10		
Den & R G Imp 5s 6,000	85	500	86
Dul & Iron Range 1st 1,000	101		
E T, Va & Ga 1st 1,000	108¾		
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 2,000s15F	105¼		
Eliz, Lex & Big S 5s 8,000	100½		
Erie Cons Gold 7s 7,000	138		
Ft Worth & D C 1st 3,000	65¾		
Trust Co Certs 3,000	65⅜	10,000	65½
1,000	66	3,000	65¾
5,000	66	2,000	66¼
2,000	66	11,000	66¼
10,000	66⅜	22,000	66½
20,000	66⅝	5,000	66⅞
17,000	66⅞		
Geogia Pac 1st 5-6s 2,000	112		
Housatonic Con 5s 2,000	122		
Illinois Central West Line 1st 4s 1,000	103¼		
Int & Great Nor 1st 4,000	116		
Int & Gt Nor 2d Mtg 1,000	71⅛		
Iowa Central 1st 5s 3,000	92	2,000	91
Kan City & Pac 1st 3,000	71		
Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000	107½	5,000	106
2,000	105¼	6 000	71¾
L, N A & Chi Cons 4,000	100		
L, St L & Texas 1st 1,000	51½	4,000	70
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	95½	1,000	95¼
7,000	96		
L Erie & West 1st 5s 2,000	113½	1,000	114
Lex Av & Pa Fy 1st 56,000	111¼	10,000	111⅜
10,000	111⅝	2,000	111½
8,000	111⅝	8,000	111⅝
Long Island Con 5s 30,000	117¼		
Louis & Nashville Unified Gold 4s 1,000	77	5,000	76¾
5,000b5F	77		
5,000b5F	76¾		
Louis & Nash Cons Inc 6s, B 6,000	71¼		
L, N A & Chi G M 15,000	6¼		
Mil & St Paul 1st			
Mexican National 2d 11,000	75	4,000	106½
Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000	99	5,000	98¾
Mo, Kan & T 1st 4s 31,000	83½	4,000	83¼
5,000, c.	83¼	8,000	83¼
4,000	83½		
Mexican Inter 1st 4s 4,000	74¾		
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s 1,000	113		
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 1,000	60	18,000	60½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 9,000	90		
M, K & T of T 5s 9,000	80		
Mo Pac 1st Cons 1,000	97		
Mo Pac Trust 5s 2,000	70		
N Y Cent 1st Coup 4,000	119		
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 10,000	104		
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s 5,000	89		
Northern Ohio 1st 1,000	102½		
North Pac 1st Coup 6,000	115		
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000	114½		
North Pac 2d Coup 27,000	103½	5,000	104½
North Pac 3d Coup 2,000	69¾	5,000	70
North Pac Cons 5s 11,000	85½	20,000	86½
		7,000	86¾
Trust Co Certs 2,000	86⅝		
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 5,000	70	3,000	70½
10,000	80		
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	28		
Trust Receipts 10,000	30		
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	90		
Ore Imp Co Con 5s Trust Co Certs 1,000	33		
Oregon Short Line 6s 19,000	106		
Trust Co Certs 10,000	105¼	1,000	105⅞
Ore S L & U Nor Con Trust Co Certs 15,000	59	5,000	59½
People's G & C Chi 1st Cons 6s 2,000	99		
Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs 10,000	78⅝	1,000	78¼
10,000	78⅝	1,000	78⅜
2,000	78⅝	5,000	78½
Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 12,000	32⅜	1,000	32½
10,000	32¼	15,000	32⅜
20,000	32¼		
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 31,000	19½	10,000	19¼
10,000	19½		
35,000	19¼		
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid 5,000	16⅝	15,000	16⅜
10,000	16¼	100,000	16
15,000	16½		
Ore Rail & Nav 1st 2,000	108		
Pitts & Western 1st 8,000	77		
Rio Grande West 1st 5,000	75⅜		
Roch & Pitts 1st 1,000	123		
St L & Iron Mt 5s 1,000	80		
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s 1,000	102½		
St L & San Fran 2d Class A 2,500	112		
Class B 500	112		
St L S W 2d Inc 11,500	28¼		
St Paul & Dul 2d 5,000	103		
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s Redu to 4½s 21,000	101¾		
Montana Ext 4s 3,000	86¼		
San A & Ar Pass 4s 3,000	56	1,000	56¼
Scioto Val & N E 4s 1,000	84		
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 8,000	91¼		
So Pac, N Mex 1st 10,000	103		
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000	91	18,000	90⅞
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 4,000	21	5,000	21¼
20,000	21⅜		
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certs 1,000	72½	5,000	73
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	98	5,000	97½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 1,000	102⅜		
Union Pac 1st, 1898 1,000	102¾		
Union Pac 6s, 1898 Trust Co Certs Ex Matured Coups 5,000	98¼		
Un Pac Ext S F 8s 5,000	93		
U P, Den & Gulf 1st 16,000	36	5,000	39¼
1,000	36	4,000	36¼
5,000	36½		
U S Leather Co 6s 2,000	111		
Wabash R R 1st 5,000	104¼	5,000	104¾
9,000	104¼	5,000	104½
Wabash R R 2d 18,000	77	5,000	76½
1,000	76⅞		
Wabash Deb, Ser B 20,000	24	5,000	24¼
West Shore Gtd 4s 2,000	104⅝	1,000s3	104⅝
2,000	104⅞	1,000s3	104½
W N Y & Penn 1st 10,000	107		
W N Y & Penn Inc 4,000	16		
West Un Col Tr 5s 2,000	106½		
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	40½		
Total sales			$1,611,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
American Coal	100	120
American Coal Oil pf.	65	65¾
American T. & C.	..	95
Atlantic & Pacific	⅛	¾
Baltimore & Ohio	43	44
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	8
*Bay State Gas	19	24
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	..	140
Boston Air Line pf.	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	55
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	15¼	16¼
Chicago & Alton	154	160
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	43	46
C. & E. Ill. pf.	96	100
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	92
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	45½	49
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	2	2¾
C., H. V. & T. pf.	61	65
Commercial Cable	155	..
Consolidated Coal	30	34
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
Ed., El. Ill. of N. Y.	94	96
Ev. & T. H. pf.	48½	55
Flint & P. M.	10	15
Flint & P. M. pf.	35	40
Great Northern pf.	110	114
Homestake	28	..
K. & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Long Island	81½	85
L., N. A. & C.	9¼	9⅝
Manhattan Beach	7⅞	10
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	9½	11
Mex. Nat. ctfs.	15⅞	18¼
Michigan Central	96	96
N., C. & St. L.	65	85
National Linseed Oil	18	19
National Starch	4½	7
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Cent. Coal	5	8
N. Y. & N. H.	182	186
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in. pd.	25½	27½
Norfolk Southern	56	68
Norfolk & Western pf.	7½	8¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	10½	12
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6½	7¼
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peoria & East.	4	6
Pitts. & W. pf.	20	21
P., F. W. & C.	158	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	178	182
Rio Grande W.	14	15
Rio G. W. pf.	39	41
R., W. & O.	115½	117½
St. J. & G. I.	⅔	½
St. Paul & Duluth	22	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	85	90

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

	Bid.	Asked.
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Central	97	98½
Illinois Steel Co.	64⅝	68
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Iowa C pf.	31	32
Kan. & Mich.	7	..
K. & D. M.	2	4

*Unlisted.

	Bid.	Asked.
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	121	124
Silver bullion certificates	67½	68
Toledo & Ohio Central	30	37
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	65	75
United States Express	39	42
Wells-Fargo Express	96	102
*Western Union Beef	7¾	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Re.	106⅜	108½	105⅞	108	18,730
Am. Tob. Co	76⅝	78⅝	76⅞	78⅝	6,660
At., Top. & S. F.	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼	500
Chi. Gas.	65½	65½	63⅝	64⅞	3,050
C., R. I. & P.	68	69	68	68⅝	4,410
C., B. & Q.	77¼	78¼	77	77⅞	6,590
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul.	71⅞	72½	71⅝	72	12,620
Chi. & Nor.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜	99⅝	60
C. of N. J.	104¼	104½	104	104	20
Ches. & O.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	300
Dis. & C. F.	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	210
Gen. Elec.	27	27	26⅞	26⅞	40
Louis. & N.	45⅞	46⅜	45½	46⅛	1,410
Manhattan.	*104½	105½	104½	105½	180
Total sales					62,250

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cn.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
30 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 1,000,000.
Transacts a General Trust Business.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Takes entire charge of Real Estate.
Legal Depositary for Trust, Court, and State Funds. Allows Interest on Deposits.
Executes all Trusts.
OFFICERS.
George W. Young, - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, Asst. Sec'y and Treas.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.
DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Joseph D. Grannis, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico,
Notice of Shareholders' Meeting.
In pursuance of the provisions of Article 58 of the by-laws the shareholders are called upon to attend the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, which will be held on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 11 Calle Cadena.
In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must deposit their shares in the city (Mexico) at the offices of the bank before 12 o'clock on March 9; in New-York with Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., agents, No. 15 Wall Street; or in London, with Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., agents, 60 Old Broad Street, at such hour and date as the said agents may fix.
The meeting is called for the following purposes:
1st—To examine and approve the accounts of the bank for the year ending 31st December, 1895.
2d—Division of the profits.
3d—Election of five Directors, of which two of the Local Board and three of the New-York Board, to replace the five Directors of both Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of the March, 1892, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.
4th—Election of two supplementary Directors, one of the Local Board and one of the New-York Board, to replace the two supplementary Directors of the two Boards of the second section, according to the drawing which took place at the general meeting of March, 1892, in accordance with Articles 139 to 142 of the by-laws.
5th—Election of two inspectors and their supplementaries for the present year.
6th—Election of a committee of two and their supplementaries on accounts for the present year.
7th—Fees for the Committee on Accounts.
For the better information of the shareholders they are referred to Articles 60, 61, 62, and 63 of the by-laws.
Mexico, 14th January, 1896.
The President, at int.,
ROMAN S. DE LASCURAIN.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.
23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.
Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.
At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.
Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.
THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,
will pay at its office, February 1st, the Debentures of Series 25, due February 1st, 1896. Also prepay Series 35, due August 1st, 1896.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds—BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT.—will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1896, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $138,029.82, deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1896, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
January 1, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY:
Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 1, 1896.
F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 170 bonds of $100 each, 30 bonds of $500 each, 568 bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 13th day of March next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

170 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

11	209	437	729	949	1134	1345	1590	1733	1957
13	259	440	732	957	1145	1353	1592	1740	1982
40	265	460	740	977	1148	1422	1601	1757	2005
54	267	479	741	990	1154	1456	1603	1759	2009
68	268	518	752	991	1161	1479	1604	1768	2010
70	274	527	763	1006	1170	1492	1636	1788	2016
78	286	545	784	1010	1173	1506	1647	1836	2047
79	301	563	800	1015	1183	1507	1655	1857	2050
94	316	582	803	1019	1185	1512	1667	1871	2053
105	326	587	851	1044	1217	1515	1668	1885	2058
124	352	596	858	1064	1230	1521	1673	1893	2062
131	368	597	891	1067	1253	1525	1677	1901	2071
149	400	701	900	1070	1273	1557	1682	1905	2081
174	402	708	913	1077	1286	1569	1702	1907	2090
190	408	709	919	1114	1309	1573	1707	1929	2093
193	416	721	942	1122	1310	1584	1710	1932	2114
200	433	724	947	1133	1343	1587	1728	1938	2165

30 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

25	47	116	133	156	209	225	247	330	359
27	92	124	148	173	211	232	264	340	360
35	100	128	154	208	222	237	314	341	365

568 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

27	780	1516	2142	2919	3732	4673	5550	6154	6924
36	781	1537	2172	2950	3735	4680	5553	6157	6925
45	788	1540	2180	2951	3780	4686	5562	6158	6936
50	792	1543	2193	2987	3782	4700	5568	6163	6938
60	802	1555	2195	3000	3791	4706	5574	6164	6941
72	809	1562	2197	3015	3802	4707	5577	6168	6945
99	858	1570	2200	3041	3820	4732	5584	6179	6965
105	859	1582	2213	3042	3823	4745	5587	6201	6976
137	872	1588	2228	3056	3882	4749	5604	6223	6991
149	899	1606	2232	3061	3891	4754	5607	6226	7007
153	900	1626	2240	3074	3928	4773	5610	6235	7015
170	915	1620	2245	3095	3935	4776	5625	6254	7019
174	917	1642	2246	3099	3950	4787	5664	6268	7026
181	918	1643	2248	3100	3958	4797	5671	6269	7029
186	927	1684	2250	3101	3961	4803	5677	6284	7030
200	928	1703	2253	3102	3968	4816	5680	6285	7036
205	932	1718	2266	3119	3993	4826	5706	6287	7107
211	933	1721	2276	3122	4005	4837	5727	6298	7137
218	935	1729	2290	3123	4010	4857	5737	6312	7138
239	959	1735	2291	3129	4044	4880	5749	6326	7142
272	978	1748	2296	3136	4069	4894	5774	6329	7152
282	980	1760	2308	3139	4098	4909	5780	6331	7156
286	983	1763	2331	3147	4110	4911	5785	6344	7165
302	984	1764	2370	3154	4126	4915	5792	6356	7170
315	988	1778	2396	3156	4134	4928	5793	6417	7212
316	1027	1779	2402	3174	4136	4982	5824	6438	7249
331	1038	1788	2403	3178	4138	4988	5837	6459	7255
336	1063	1793	2440	3258	4144	5007	5844	6477	7261
345	1065	1807	2453	3274	4165	5023	5849	6498	7274
374	1076	1813	2463	3290	4167	5034	5858	6500	7275
400	1080	1825	2485	3308	4188	5055	5861	6512	7309
401	1099	1836	2554	3313	4195	5081	5868	6525	7331
404	1102	1845	2557	3347	4196	5107	5875	6528	7346
412	1104	1858	2566	3349	4217	5111	5879	6552	7349
415	1114	1865	2571	3354	4239	5116	5894	6562	7374
424	1126	1923	2572	3359	4248	5119	5898	6603	7375
430	1142	1924	2616	3377	4334	5146	5909	6627	7388
441	1181	1925	2623	3379	4360	5165	5916	6629	7389
456	1186	1938	2628	3402	4363	5199	5917	6647	7395
483	1207	1942	2675	3403	4372	5208	5934	6661	7400
508	1235	1944	2680	3451	4396	5219	5942	6664	7419
512	1241	1953	2695	3457	4403	5223	5974	6665	7421
528	1250	1954	2714	3470	4410	5243	5998	6666	7424
546	1319	1973	2760	3493	4419	5251	6004	6684	7430
549	1336	1991	2763	3498	4421	5252	6024	6704	7432
568	1407	2014	2764	3499	4485	5266	6051	6711	7453
575	1420	2023	2775	3527	4493	5278	6059	6739	7461
593	1422	2035	2792	3549	4503	5325	6061	6767	7479
655	1429	2053	2793	3611	4524	5374	6071	6774	7481
659	1430	2065	2852	3619	4536	5427	6086	6789	7487
673	1439	2067	2854	3620	4539	5431	6090	6809	7498
682	1443	2082	2858	3657	4591	5468	6121	6817	7511
692	1451	2085	2863	3664	4613	5481	6127	6832	7534
726	1459	2101	2864	3666	4614	5509	6131	6836	7539
727	1468	2105	2893	3707	4642	5518	6133	6848	7564
741	1483	2117	2902	3712	4644	5532	6141	6881	7576
774	1509	2128	2918	3724	4649	5546	6142		

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.
19TH DRAWING.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,
Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the power conferred upon it by the said mortgage and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:
Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.
Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March, and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.
The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee at the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.
Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities which was adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, and from then to the 29th day of August, and from then to the 26th day of September, and from then to the 15th day of October, and from then to the 29th day of October, and from then to the 12th day of November, and from then to the 3d day of December, and from then to the 24th day of December, all in the year 1895, and from then to the 7th day of January, 1896, all at the same hour and place, is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 6th day of February, 1896, at the same hour and place.
Dated New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Union Trust Company of New-York,

50 BROADWAY.
New-York, January 15th, 1896.
In accordance with the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY under date of February 1st, 1875, to the UNION TRUST COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, the following numbered STERLING BONDS have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.:
OF £200 STERLING,
Nos. 20, 84, 123, 375, 486, 530, 560.
OF £100 STERLING,
Nos. 301, 472, 493, 592, 604, 628.
And on behalf of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the Counting House of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Company, London, on the first day of March, A. D., 1896, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
ja16-law7wTh Trustee.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders must deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalities the committee will then impose.
Under a clause of the mortgage, all bonds not deposited cannot collect any interest for five (5) years, and will also be deprived of the bonus paid on each bond of two hundred and seventy-five ($275) dollars in preferential dividend stock.
Over three-quarters of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.
J. T. GRANGER,
Secretary.
G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS, } Reorganization Committee.

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 22, 1896.
Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, has designated by lot, bonds numbered 49, 134, 151, 390, 435, 470, 478, and 604, to be redeemed as required by the mortgage, on account of sinking fund payment, due April 1, 1896. Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York City. Interest on bonds designated as above will cease April 1, 1896.
CHARLES H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

Celluloid Stock.
Herring-Hall-Marvin pfd. Stock.
Washington Trust Stock.
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

Dividends.

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.
Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer, New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after Feb. 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 31, 1896.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.
The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.
ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 46 MAIDEN LANE,
New-York, January 8, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER R. R. GUARANTEED PREFERRED STOCK.
KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.
Coupons and dividends on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.
23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, January 27, 1896.
Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

BROOKLYN WHARF AND WAREHOUSE CO.
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Interest due February 1, 1896, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date at the office of

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK.
Cor. Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 2½ per cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1896, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.
Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS AND OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., Jan. 25, 1896.—A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Thursday, Feb. 20, 1896. Transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will close on Friday, Jan. 31, and reopen on Friday, Feb. 21, 1896. M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, New-York, January 29, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.
No. 80 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.
Coupons due Feb'y 1, 1896, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar Street, New-York.
J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
470 Broadway,
New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 3, 1896.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York,
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.
The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, 27th inst. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive. PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1896.
Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., due Feb. 1st next, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.
CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.
DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE BANCO INTERNATIONAL E HIPOTECARIO de Mexico, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 Per Cent Mexican, or $1.05 American, payable 15th of February, at the Banking House of H. B. Hollins & Co., its Agency in New-York, on presentation of Coupon No. 11.

BUFFALO RAILWAY CO. FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. BONDS.
Coupons on the above maturing Feb. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of
CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.,
44 Pine St., New-York.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.
E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Feb. 6, at 118 West 55th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896. J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

WHEREAS, THE COPARTNERSHIP COMposed of Charles Dubois, Abraham Dubois, Jacob Dubois, and Henry E. Dubois, existing under the firm name of "HENRY DUBOIS' SONS," was dissolved by the appointment of Abraham Dubois receiver thereof, and said Abraham Dubois having been, by order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, relieved of his duties as such receiver, and fully and completely discharged therefrom; and
Whereas, The said copartnership conducted business for a period of five years and upward, in the City of New-York; and, whereas, Henry E. Dubois has withdrawn from his association in business with said Abraham Dubois, Charles Dubois, and Jacob Dubois,
Now, therefore, we, Abraham Dubois, residing at No. 284 Carroll Street, in the City of Brooklyn; Charles Dubois, residing at No. 279 Carroll Street, in the City of Brooklyn, and Jacob Dubois of Nos. 2, 4, and 6 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, remaining members and partners of the firm of Henry Dubois' Sons, do hereby certify, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that they shall, by their common agreement and the consent of Henry E. Dubois, continue the use of the copartnership name of "Henry Dubois' Sons"; and that they are the persons now and hereafter doing business and dealing under the said firm name of "Henry Dubois' Sons."—Dated, New-York, Jan. 7, 1896.
CHARLES DUBOIS,
ABRAHAM DUBOIS,
JACOB DUBOIS.
City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, ss.:
On this, 7th day of January, 1896, before me, personally, came Abraham Dubois, Charles Dubois, and Jacob Dubois, to me known and known to be the persons described in, and who executed the above instrument, and they duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
THOMAS S. KNOX,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)
Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:
TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.
SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne.")
After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.
MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.
THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Martinique and Guadeloupe via Martintique, per steamship Earndale, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 11 AM for Santiago de Cuba, Venezuela, and Colombia, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana") at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 4 PM for Costa Rica, per steamship George Dumois via Limon.
FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Dulwich, (letters must be directed "per Dulwich";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica), and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance.")
SATURDAY.—At 7:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Coleridge; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Allas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Allsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ccracas";) at 1 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for South Brazil must be directed "per Carib Prince";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.
Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM. Mails for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.
TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.
Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 31 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those of West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 1 at 7:30 AM. 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 1 and up to Feb. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 23 at 6:30 PM.
Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.
*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.
CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Close of Argument in the Government Suit Against Mrs. Stanford.

SUPREME COURT WILL NOW DECIDE

Significant Colloquy Between Justice and Solicitor General — The Latter Then Terminates His Argument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The argument in the Stanford case was concluded to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States, Joseph H. Choate speaking for Mrs. Stanford, and Solicitor General Conrad for the United States. A colloquy at the close of Mr. Conrad's effort was believed by those who heard it to have a significant bearing upon the attitude of the Court. The Solicitor General was urging upon the Court his contention that under the Constitution and laws of the State of California the stockholders of the Central Pacific Railroad Company were individually liable to the United States for its debts to the Government, when Mr. Justice Gray remarked:

"Mr. Solicitor General, I do not know that it has any bearing on it, but in 127th United States this Court held that the Central Pacific had a franchise from the United States."

Solicitor General Conrad—Yes, Sir, they did; but that was where there was an attempt on the part of California to tax the franchises of that company, and this court did hold beyond question, Judge Bradley, I believe, delivering the decision, that the California company had a franchise of its own.

Mr. Justice Gray—The difficulty in my mind was this: That the court there, as I remember it, in reference to the taxation of franchises within the State of California, said that it must have included the franchise from the United States, and because it included a franchise from the United States, therefore the taxation was void. The reason I suggested it was to see how you reconciled that decision, or what you thought should be done with it, in order to carry out your view in this case.

The Chief Justice—It seems to me that Judge Bradley's language is that the franchise of the United States is independent of, though collateral to, the State franchise.

Mr. Conrad—He does say so; and Mr. Justice Davis says that this company was invested with every important franchise. Mr. Justice Bradley, in another place, says that this company was invested by the United States with a fundamental franchise. I do not know the meaning of those terms. I suppose a fundamental franchise is the franchise of being a corporation. It is a creative act, and I had supposed that those terms were just such as my learned competitor has referred to as terms that were used by the Judges arguendo, not involved in the decision at all.

At this point the Solicitor General began arranging his papers, as if to leave, although he had spoken only about an hour, when the Chief Justice said:

"You may have more time, Mr. Conrad."

Mr. Conrad—I am tired.

And the presentation of argument in the great case was ended.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE CASE.

Reargument of the Import Rate Suit Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day after the Stanford case had been disposed of heard the beginning of argument in what is known as the "import rate case" arising under the Inter-State Commerce act. The proceeding was begun before the Inter-State Commerce Commission in November, 1889, by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, which asserted that many railroad lines made an unjust discrimination in favor of goods coming from abroad under joint ocean and railroad tariff against domestic traffic originating at the seaboard. The commission found this to be the case and ordered the roads to cease making the discrimination.

The Texas and Pacific refused to obey on the ground that by doing so it would be deprived of a large part of its traffic between New-Orleans and San Francisco, coming from foreign countries, and claimed that if it were compelled to charge upon such traffic the local rates from New-Orleans it would suffer great loss and injury without benefit to any one except its competitive carriers, many of which are not subject to the act to regulate commerce or other laws of the United States. Suit was brought in the United States court at New-York to enforce the order of the commission and Judge Wallace entered a decree against the railroad company from which it appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The case has once been argued, but the court being then composed of eight justices, was unable to reach a conclusion, and it was assigned for reargument before a full bench. Ex-Judge John F. Dillon appeared for appellant and Simon Sterne for the commission, nominally, really for the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation.

To-morrow two cases involving the long and short haul clause of the Inter-State Commerce law will be argued.

A Stand Against Cheap Excursions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—As expected, the Chicago Great Western Railroad to-day appealed to Chairman Caldwell for relief from the action of the Western Passenger Association in refusing to extend the limits of the Grand Army encampment tickets to thirty days. The Chairman must render a decision within a few days, and, under the circumstances, it will be against the appellant. The Great Western will then give the required ten days' notice to the association lines that it will take individual action by extending the limit to thirty days. General Passenger Agent Lord of that road said to-day that in doing so the company would be merely carrying out the obligation which it had entered into at the Louisville encampment, and he looked for similar action to be taken by the other St. Paul lines.

The Joint Traffic Association has made a stand against cheap excursion business in its territory, and there is little comfort in its mandate for the Grand Army people if they contemplate taking the encampment to Buffalo. Orders have been issued that no lower rate than one fare for the round trip be made. The Joint Traffic Association claims jurisdiction over all business touching Buffalo, and the Central Traffic Association, which is now being organized with limited powers, must legislate in accordance with the ruling of the New-York magnates.

Mr. Daniels's Dry Humor.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has an ample fund of humor, both of the dry and the mellow kind. Some time ago when passenger rates were in a greatly disturbed condition, he attended a meeting of General Passenger Agents called especially for the purpose of wooing harmony. The meeting lasted all of one day and at its close the passenger agents filed out of the meeting room with sealed lips. Not a word would one of them utter. About an hour afterward a newspaper man who was on pretty friendly terms with Mr. Daniels met that gentleman at his hotel. "Well, did you fix things to-day?" said the newspaper man.

"O, yes, we fixed things," replied Mr. Daniels.

"Fixed everything, eh?"

"Yes, fixed everything," responded the genial G. P. A. "Everything—except rates."

Board of Managers.

J. W. Midgley, Commissioner of the Western Freight Association, attended the meeting of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association yesterday and discussed various matters in which both associations have a mutual interest. Incidentally, consideration was given to the rates on both import and export traffic via the Gulf ports as compared with Atlantic ports.

T. P. Shonts, General Manager of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad, and A. J. Banks, General Freight Agent of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern roads, addressed the Board of Managers on the divisions allowed those companies as proportions of rates on traffic from beyond the Mississippi River. During the afternoon session a hearing was granted the Pittsburg freight committee with reference to cartage at that point.

In Favor of Receiver McNeill.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Jan. 29.—Judge McArthur, as referee, has filed his report in regard to the claims of the Union Pacific receivers and the counter-claims of Receiver McNeill of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. The report is almost wholly in favor of the latter road. The Union Pacific receivers presented claims for about $500,000 against the Oregon Railway, contending that they were receivers of the latter property, and as such had the right to look to Receiver McNeill or the funds in his charge for payment of any deficits arising by operation of the property while in their hands.

Denied by President Clark.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—President Clark of the New-Haven Road said to a representative of the Boston News Bureau concerning the rumor that his road might be seeking to buy the Boston and Albany: "There is not a word of truth in it, nor the slightest foundation for such a story. Nobody in our road ever thought of such a thing."

Brokers say the buying of Boston and Albany, which advanced it 9 points yesterday, was by room traders. Railroad men say the New-York Central would be the most likely customer for the Albany Road if there were to be any absorption of it.

Special Car for Horses.

C. J. and Harry Hamlin of Buffalo, the well-known breeders of blooded horses, have contracted with the Barney & Smith Manufacturing Company of Dayton, Ohio, for a private car for the transportation of horses. The car will be sixty-two feet long, and it will be built according to plans and specifications prepared by the Union Car Company of Buffalo. The six-wheel trucks upon which it will be mounted will have steel-tired wheels.

No Protest Will Be Made.

Holders of 630 first mortgage one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Louisville, St. Louis and Texas Railway Company met yesterday afternoon at 119 Broadway for the purpose of protesting against a proposed plan of reorganization, but after discussing the matter, it was decided that no protest be made. It was resolved that D. A. Heald be delegated to act as a voting Trustee in the reorganization.

Sold to a New-York Syndicate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 29.—The Milwaukee Street Railway was sold this afternoon to William Nelson Cromwell of New-York for $5,000,000. Mr. Cromwell stated that he made the bid in behalf of C. W. Wetmore, Arnold Marcus, and himself of New-York; Frank C. Bigelow, Charles P. Foster, and E. K. Miller, Jr., of Milwaukee. Mr. Cromwell's bid was the only one made.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following grants of lands to railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 14,381 acres in the Fargo, N. D., land district, 1,000 acres to the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company to aid in the construction of the road from near Gadsden westerly to some point on the Alabama and Mississippi State line. Also another grant of 120 acres to the same road for the same purpose.

—The annual meeting of the New-Haven Steamboat Company was held in New-Haven yesterday, and the following officers were elected: President—C. W. Chapin, New-York; Vice President—J. M. Rumrill, Springfield; Secretary—Richard Peck; Treasurer—E. F. De Young, New-York; General Superintendent—D. A. Grady, New-York.

—It is stated here on excellent authority that ex-Congressman William M. Springer, Judge of the Indian Territory Court, has grown tired of his judicial duties, and is anxious to return to the East. It is reported further that he is an applicant for the position of General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners will sit in the Chamber of Commerce rooms in this city to-day to hear the application of the Empire City Traction Company for permission to construct a street surface railway.

—On Feb. 1 the Ohio Valley Railroad will put into effect two-cent-a-mile round-trip short-limit tickets between Canton and Cleveland to meet the new schedule of fares which the Cleveland, Canton and Southern will adopt.

—Notice is issued by the receivers of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad that under an order of the court the overdue coupons of the company's 7 per cent. mortgage bonds will not be paid as advertised.

—Superintendent Mitchell S. Blair of the standard gauge division of the Central New-York and Western was presented with a handsome gold watch by his subordinates a few nights ago.

—A meeting of the anthracite coal road Presidents will be held to-day to receive the report of the Sub-Committee on Division of Tonnage. That committee was in session all of yesterday.

—About $1,000,000 is to be expended by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway in improvements, including a double track between Chicago and Minneapolis.

—A dispatch from St. Paul says that General Manager Kendrick will probably be reinstated as General Manager of the entire Northern Pacific system.

—J. T. O'Dell, Second Vice President and General Manager of the New-England Railroad, denies the report that he is to return to the Baltimore and Ohio.

—Howard J. Ball, General Western Passenger Agent of the Lackawanna, starts the last of this week on his annual trip to the Pacific coast.

—Rate clerks of the lines east of the Detroit River have just completed their annual task of fixing the Summer tourist rates.

—L. M. Schwan succeeds Nelson Robinson, resigned, as a Director of the Lake Erie and Western Railway Company.

—An order for ten mogul engines has been given by the Illinois Central to the Brooks Locomotive Works.

—For the month of December the Pacific Mail Company reports gross earnings $378,651, an increase of $53,382.

—General Manager Spoor of the Wagner Palace Car Company has gone to Chicago.

—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf has contracted for 60,000 new ties.

BIG EAGLE WAS THE CHICKEN THIEF

Milburn Bruce of Rockaway Beach Killed It with a Shotgun.

ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I., Jan. 29.—Milburn Bruce of this place has been missing chickens for some time. His flock commenced to decrease in numbers so rapidly that he spent several nights on watch for the thief, prepared to give him the contents of both barrels of a double-barreled shotgun.

Shortly after daylight this morning he heard his hens cackling an alarm, and hurriedly dressing, he seized his gun and rushed into the yard. As he emerged from the back door of the house he was startled to see an immense eagle spread its wings in the chicken yard and prepare to fly. As the big bird rose from the ground, Bruce saw one of his hens caught in one of the eagle's talons.

Quickly raising his gun he fired both barrels and brought down the thief. The eagle measured seven feet, six inches from tip to tip of its wings. It was placed on exhibition in a local hotel, and nearly every resident of the beach visited the place to get a look at the stranger.

E. B. Ackerly's Probable Suicide.

WHITE PLAINS, Jan. 29.—E. B. Ackerly, fifty-five years old, was found dead this morning in a bathroom in his uncompleted cottage adjoining his home in Cromwell Place under circumstances indicating suicide. He lay dressed on the floor. Near his head was a rubber hose leading from a gas bracket which was turned on. He had been asphyxiated by the gas.

He had been despondent of late over financial matters and wanted to sell his new house. In addition to this, he was stung by a wasp about a month ago and erysipelas set in, which gave him great pain. He leaves a wife and three children—two daughters and one son. He also had a brother, Orville B. Ackerly of 120 Broadway.

Vanilla.

From Chambers's Journal.

It is curious to read that vanilla was employed by the Aztecs of Mexico as an ingredient in the manufacture of chocolate, prior to the discovery of America by the Spaniards, and that it was brought to Europe as a perfume, with indigo, cochineal, and cacao ten years before the arrival of tobacco on our shores. The name vanilla is derived from the Spanish vaina, a pod or capsule. Dampier described it as a little pod full of small black seeds, and like the stem of a tobacco leaf. So much so that his men, when they found the dried pods at first, threw them away, "wondering why the Spaniards should lay up tobacco stems."

STOCK EXCHANGE CENSORSHIP

Edward L. Norton Requested to Dissolve Partnership with A. P. Potter of Maverick Bank Fame.

Censorship at the Stock Excharge had a second manifestation this week, when the Governing Committee yesterday requested Edward L. Norton of the firm of Henry Allen & Co., to dissolve partnership with Asa P. Potter within thirty days. Mr. Potter had been a member of the firm for only a few months. Complaint regarding him was sent to the Governing Committee in November to the effect that the Exchange could not be benefited and might be damaged by a partnership relation in one of the most active firms operating there with the man who had been President of the Maverick Bank of Boston when it crashed.

The complaints were referred to the Law Committee, which advised an inquiry. There had also been complaint against L. C. Briggs, who had entered the firm with Mr. Potter, having been previously associated with him. The inquiry was begun about a month ago, when the case of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. came up. Both cases had points of similarity, in that they involved questions of the fitness of men for Stock Exchange relations. Yesterday's decision was foreshadowed by the one on Tuesday, in which Mr. Hopkins was advised to sever connection within thirty days with his partners, who had suffered suspension by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Mr. Norton, the board member of Henry Allen & Co., did his best to impress the committee that the connection with Mr. Potter was unobjectionable, because the indictments found in Boston, in the Maverick Bank case, had not held against Mr. Potter. He urged that on this account Mr. Potter was entitled to a fair business chance, and should not be discouraged or injured by the implied censure of the Stock Exchange. The committee announced its decision after having deliberated carefully upon the case.

In regard to Mr. Briggs, since the chief offense charged against him was that he hailed from Boston, and that he had come here as an associate of Mr. Potter in the Potter & Briggs Company, dealers in commercial paper, the Governing Committee decided on another reference to the Law Committee for further investigation.

The firm of Henry Allen & Co. was organized May 1, 1884. Mr. Norton, who is a stepson of Mr. Allen, became a member of the Stock Exchange Oct. 23, 1888. Mr. Allen is not a member. The firm developed a large business. It was carried under in the Cordage crash, but in a few months it paid its obligations. The Potter-Briggs connections were evidently made to enlarge its business, since Mr. Potter is believed to have a strong financial following.

TRYING TO PROVE BRIBERY

BUILDING DEPARTMENT METHODS FURTHER INVESTIGATED.

One Contractor Alleged to Have Paid $200 to an Inspector—The Testimony of Various Builders.

The investigation into the methods of the Building Department was resumed yesterday afternoon in the Stewart Building by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The first witness was Isaac White, who said about a year ago he had a contractor build two bake ovens at 175 and 177 Second Avenue. White alleged that the contractor came to him and said that the Inspector of Buildings had been around and had demanded $200 as a bribe. "You know," the contractor is alleged to have said, "we must keep in with those people."

White said that he would know the Inspector if he saw him, but he did not know his name. White testified that he paid the money to the contractor, whose name he said was Frank Duhrkup, and who told him he gave the money to the Inspector.

Louis Tevan, a real estate man of 97½ Seventh Street, corroborated White. He said he was present when Duhrkup is alleged to have made the statement. He said he heard the Inspector's name was Fisher. He was not sure of the name, however.

Tevan said he did some building at 126 Second Avenue. An Inspector called on him and said he wanted $150. He did not give the money, and this caused a great deal of trouble. The Inspector alleged that there were violations of the law, but Duhrkup fought it out with the Superintendent of the department, and he was successful.

Andrew Grant, a builder, living at 471 Amsterdam Avenue, of the firm of Dunn & Grant, said he built extensively and knew a great deal about building Inspectors. He said he never knew an Inspector to ask for money, and he never made such a statement to any one.

Mr. Grant said many violations were charged against his building, but he could not explain the cause. He invariably appealed to the Superintendent of the department, and the matters were straightened out.

Clarence F. True said he erected some buildings in West Seventy-eighth Street, West Ninety-fourth Street, and in First Avenue. He was asked:

Q.—Was ever a demand made on you by a Building Inspector? A.—Well, I was never asked for money, but I think it was his intention to do so.

Q.—Was any amount stated? A.—No.

Q.—How did you get your impression? A.—Only in a general way.

Q.—Were violations put on unlawfully? A.—Yes.

Q.—To cause you trouble? A.—Yes. I can't give you any specific testimony, only general information.

Q.—Were not these violations put on for the purpose of blackmail? A.—I don't know. Perhaps you will put it that way.

Q.—Don't you think this is the case. A.—No; because redress could always be had by appealing to the Superintendent of the department.

John J. Egan, a builder of 226 Madison Avenue, denied that he had ever been importuned for money.

"Is it not generally understood that blackmail was levied upon the builders?"

"I have heard of it."

"What was the usual price?"

"I understood it varied. Sometimes it was $25, I heard, and others $50 per house."

John Gault of 130 East One Hundred and Second Street, said he had heard that blackmail was demanded, but personally he knew nothing about it. He had never been asked for money.

"How was it they did not blackmail you?"

"I was too old a bird. I was on to their deal."

"Who told you that blackmail was demanded?"

"A builder named James McKenna."

Charles Bull of 786 Amsterdam Avenue, a master plumber, denied that he had ever made a statement that he had been importuned for money by the Inspectors. He said he had never given any money or presents. He had violations put on his buildings, but he always had them taken off.

Adjournment was then taken until Monday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Grace's Employes Ready to Fight.

Delegate Perrine of the Central Labor Union said yesterday that the Ingersoll-Sergeant Drilling Company of Easton, Penn., of which William R. Grace is President, and where eighty-five machinists and iron molders are on strike against the piece system, has put a large number of beds and cots in its premises for non-union men, and is preparing for a long fight.

The company employed thirty-five men in the West, but sixteen of them were induced to go away before they reached Easton. The strikers have the support of the Iron Molders' National Union. They say that under the day-work system they made $2.75, but cannot make as much under the new piecework system.

A Boy Witness Recaptured.

Some excitement was caused in the Criminal Court Building at noon yesterday, when Morris Solomon, a boy living at 121 Division Street, made his escape from the rooms of the Gerry society.

The boy was wanted as a witness in the case of Smith and Hogan, charged with a burglary in Grand Street. He was arrested in court a few days ago and held as a witness. He climbed through a window in a closet placed between two rooms, and ran out into the corridor, and then down two flights of stairs into Centre Street. Several court officers pursued him, but he escaped them.

He was found at his home last night, and was again turned over to the Gerry society.

Adaptable.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Critic—Oh, yes; I think you might easily adapt "Hamlet" to the capabilities of your company.

Manager—What suggestions would you make?

Critic—Well, I should have all the killing shifted to the first scene.

LOUIS GORDON CONVICTED

The Shirtmaker Found Guilty of Arson in the Third Degree.

ON TRIAL FOR FORTY-FOUR DAYS

The Jury Makes a Recommendation for Mercy—The Prisoner Dissatisfied with His Senior Counsel.

Louis Gordon, the shirt manufacturer at 21 Walker Street, who has been on trial for forty-four days for arson in the third degree before Judge Fitzgerald of the General Sessions Court, was found guilty yesterday.

The case was given to the jury at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. No verdict being reached Tuesday night, the jury was locked up. Judge Fitzgerald opened his court at 11:50 o'clock yesterday morning and found that the jurymen had been in their places for a quarter of an hour.

Gordon appeared at the bar with his counsel. In the courtroom were his wife and son and a number of women friends.

When the jury was asked if it had agreed upon a verdict, Foreman W. I. Howell said the jury had found Gordon "guilty as charged, with a unanimous recommendation to mercy."

Mr. Manheim, Gordon' counsel, asked that sentence be not passed immediately, as time was desired in which to prepare whatever motion might be deemed advisable.

Judge Fitzgerald consented to postpone sentence until Feb. 7. Gordon may be sent to State Prison for seven years.

Gordon's pedigree was then taken by the court officials. He gave his age as forty years, said he was born in Russian Poland, and is married. His home is at 254 Madison Street. He has never before been convicted of a crime.

Gordon did not seem greatly troubled while the jury was out Tuesday night, but yesterday he seemed like an animal at bay and expecting no mercy.

District Attorney Fellows said he would take advantage of the occasion to make a statement to as large an audience as possible. He said Gordon's trial involved a mighty conspiracy, one that threatened life and property. The work of unearthing the conspiracy was a herculean task. He wanted to thank Mr. Davis for his labors on the case.

Judge Fitzgerald said he did not see how twelve conscientious men could have reached any other verdict, but he wished to thank the jurymen for the attention and care they gave to the case.

Foreman Howell of the jury said after the trial that it was agreed not to speak of what took place in the juryroom. It was learned that the reason for the jury being so long in arriving at an agreement was that Juror No. 7, Israel Wood, insisted on a verdict of acquittal. A compromise was reached when the rest of the jury consented to add the strong recommendation for mercy. The compromise was said to have been reached yesterday morning.

When Gordon was taken back to the Tombs he expressed great dissatisfaction with his senior counsel, ex-Judge Curtis. Gordon spoke bitterly of the fact that Mr. Curtis had not appeared in court since he finished his summing up last Thursday. Gordon said he felt that his senior counsel had deserted him.

When asked if he intended to appeal from the verdict, he said he did not, and that he did not wish to have anything more to do with lawyers. His counsel will probably make an appeal.

DEROGLIA RESISTS ATTACKS.

He Repeats His Story Against Alleged Counterfeiters.

Frank Deroglia, who turned informer on Tuesday before United States Commissioner Shields against the eleven other men under arrest on charges of passing spurious five-dollar bills, was cross-examined by Mr. Parmieri yesterday.

Mr. Palmieri sought to show that Deroglia's real name is De Lucca, that he is a dangerous character, that he has no regard for the sanctity of his oath, and that his testimony is consequently worthless.

Deroglia denied the lawyer's assertions. He was born, he said, in Palermo, Italy, in May, 1866. His father and mother are still living in Italy. He admitted that he had stated that he was born in the Royal Palace at Palermo, and that he had told a falsehood when at a previous hearing he denied having signed a confession produced by Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman. He repeated the story of his transactions in counterfeit bills with Toranto, Vinzenzo, and others, and finally left the witness stand, followed by the threatening looks of the other prisoners and many of the spectators in the courtroom.

Joseph Lupo, a boy, identified Dominick Buonasia as a man who had passed a bad five-dollar bill on him in a store in Mott Street.

"That man pointed me out to him!" shouted Buonasia, springing to his feet and gesticulating violently. He was pulled back into his chair by a Deputy Marshal. The man he alluded to was Secret Service Agent Esquirell, who denied that he had pointed out Buonasia to the boy, and the lad confirmed this statement.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service Department testified regarding the statements made to him by Deroglia and Pomporelli as to their having got bad five-dollar bills from Toranto at 11 Roosevelt Street.

Secret Service Agents Flynn and Stanley S. Bagg told of having seen the prisoners in various places, of following them, and of their arrest.

At this point District Attorney Hinman said that he had no desire further to hold the boy Venuando Amato, and Commissioner Shields accordingly discharged him.

Then Mr. Palmieri made an urgent plea in behalf of Mrs. Toranto, who is in a delicate condition, asking that she be released from custody. Mr. Hinman will take the matter into consideration.

Secret Service Agent Bagg told of the raid on Jan. 16 on Candlera Bettini's house in Steinway, L. I., where 1,435 five-dollar silver certificates and 2,190 two-dollar bills, all counterfeits, were found.

Secret Service Agent George W. Hazen corroborated his testimony, and stated that after the finding of the counterfeits, which were in a pasteboard box, Bettini said: "You needn't search any further. You have it all."

Here the Government rested.

Giuseppe Guitano, who was arrested in the house with Bettini, was discharged, Assistant District Attorney Hinman not objecting, as the evidence failed directly to connect the man with the passing of spurious bills.

The hearing in the case of Raphael Penza was adjourned until next Tuesday, and counsel for the defense waived further examination in the cases of all the other prisoners excepting Natali Bordonari, who insisted that his witnesses should go upon the stand to prove an alibi, and in the cases of Nicolo Toranto and his wife, which were set down for next Tuesday.

Bordonari's two witnesses were examined, and after they had told that he was an honest, hard-working man, he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday next.

TROUBLE OVER CASINO PROPERTY.

Bondholders Want Another Receiver to Protect Costumes and Scenery.

Samuel Untermyer applied to Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday for the appointment of a receiver for the Casino property, at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, and also for an injunction to restrain the Herald Square Storage Company from selling scenery and costumes stored in its building for $3,000 in unpaid storage bills.

Mr. Untermyer represented the State Trust Company, which represents bondholders for $125,000, who have a mortgage on the Casino building and upon the effects stored in the warehouse. As there has been a default in the payment of interest and installments on the mortgage, the bondholders are seeking to put in a receiver to take the place of the other receiver, who represents only the creditors.

The Aronsons were dispossessed from the property some time ago by the owner, on the ground that they had not paid $16,000 in taxes. The case is now in the Court of Appeals on appeal from the decision of the General Term of the Common Pleas Court that the owner make restitution.

The bondholders allege, in asking for the injunction, that they have a prior lien on the mortgage, and should their position be maintained it would be necessary, in order to protect themselves for storage bills, that every warehouseman look for mortgages on goods he takes before he stores them.

For the storage people it was claimed by Louis Wendel, their attorney, that the mortgage held by the bondholders was void, because they had failed to comply with the law that requires every mortgage to be refiled within thirty days after one year from the first time of filing. The mortgage was first filed in October, 1894, and has not been refiled since then.

Decision was reserved.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 783—The United States, appellant, vs. Jane L. Stanford, executrix.—Argument continued by Joseph H. Choate for the appellee, and concluded by Solicitor General Conrad for the appellant.

No. 321—The Texas and Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. The Inter-State Commerce Commission.—Argued. Adjourned until to-morrow.

The day call for Thursday, Jan. 30, will be as follows: Nos. 321, 394, 473, 724, 93, 524.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

90—Ceballos vs. schooner Warren Adams. 91—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship G. R. Booth. 92—Waydell vs. Gabrielson. 61—Small vs. ship Dunbritton. 62—Crooks vs. same. 63—Knudson vs. same. 94—Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company vs. Van Dyke. 95—Townsend vs. Hagar. 96—Moise vs. ship Sintram. 97—Blount Manufacturing Company vs. Bardsley.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following cases were argued in the Court of Appeals to-day:

New-York Harbor Towing Company vs. New-York, Lake Erie, and Western Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by George Bethune Adams for appellant, Edward H. Hobbs for respondent.

Flora A. Taylor, appellant, vs. The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.—Argued by John H. White for appellant, A. C. Harwick for respondent.

José A. Del Valle, appellant, vs. Josiah A. Hyland, and another. Argued by Gilbert O. Ruiz for appellant, Herbert Barry and Nelson Zabriski for respondents.

The Court of Appeals day calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 420, 421, 428, 429, 430, 432, 433, 434.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts.—Daly, P. J.; McAdam and Bischoff, Jr., JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

6—McCauley vs. Fidelity and Casualty Company. Appeals from Judgments of City Court.—27—McLain vs. British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. 38b—Shaw vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church.

Appeals from Judgments of District Courts.—41—Mooney vs. Dohm. 42—Myers vs. Martin. 43—Long vs. Poth. 44—Hazazer vs. Rosenfeld. 45—Morris vs. Krakauer Young Men's Association No. 1. 46—New-York Hotel and Restaurant Company vs. Poucher. 47—Neff vs. Klopfer. 48—Ulmer vs. Minster. 49—Nolte vs. Lange. 50—Solomon vs. Isaac. 51—Brill vs. Pyne. 52—Reilly vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 53—Steinweg vs. Biel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Patten vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 2—Ellison vs. Hogan. 3—People vs. Tullis. 4—Matter of Miller. 5—Stevenson vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 6—Mueman vs. Davidson. 7—Nevins vs. McLaughlin. 8—Perine vs. Norton. 9—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 10—Bradbury vs. Tucker Automatic Horse Feeder Company. 11—Haas vs. Watson. 12—Deane Steam Pump Company vs. Blandin. 13—Lathrop vs. Nowland. 14—People vs. Bergman. 15—People vs. Gorden. 16—People vs. Cassidy. 17—Brennan vs. Sheehan. 18—Matter of Eighty-fourth Street. 19—Matter of Eighty-third Street. 20—Matter of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. 21—Perry vs. Taylor. 22—Gouten vs. Moore. 23—Neuhoff vs. Epstein. 24—Blanner vs. Federgren. 25—Fleet vs. Cronin. 26—People vs. Lynch. 27—Morrow vs. O'Connor. 28—Hoyt vs. Hoyt. 29—Van Bokkelen vs. Van Bokkelin. 30—Cable vs. Cable. 31—Matter of Harrison. 32—Matter of Place. 33—Dodge vs. Osborn. 34—Matter of Hagemeyer. 35—Matter of Broad Street. 36—Partridge vs. McDermot. 37—Matter of Brown. 38—Walch vs. Gorman. 39—Gallagher vs. Isella. 40—Tripp vs. Fowler Shirt and Collar Company. 41—Ulman Goldsborough Company vs. Ramel. 42—Pratt vs. Pratt. 43—Jones vs. Murray. 44—Perry vs. Perry. 45—Wiggins vs. McCullough. 46—Benedict vs. Arnoux. 47—Leddy vs. Bank for Savings. 48—Schwarz vs. Barclay Street Refrigerating Company. 49—Hopper vs. Updike. 50—Wood vs. Wood. 51—Wolff vs. Groh. 52—Koch vs. Brinkeley. 53—Schmitzer vs. Reiser. 54—Potter vs. New-York Recorder Company. 55—Heard vs. Commissioners of Charities. 56—Taylor vs. Weed. 57—Kernan vs. Weed. 58—Averill vs. Excelsior Disinfector Company. 59—People vs. Collis. 60—Shenanagan Company vs. Vendome Rubber Company. 61—Clute vs. Broadwell. 62—Fowler vs. Roome. 63—Andreas vs. Andreas.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Steinway vs. Steinway. Matter of Board of Street Opening, (One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.)

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Day calendar to be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—1563—Manning vs. Manning. 1540—Weed vs. Davidson. 1541—Same vs. same. 1494—Ryan vs. Brown. 1435—Leffler vs. Flca. 922—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 1269—Roberts vs. Engel.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1754.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Stephen Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 6414—Weber vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 6420—Adams vs. Smith. 6060—Cohn vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 5060—Schaffer vs. the Mayor, &c. 5438—Jacobs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6912—Lewis vs. Carey. 6773—O'Connell vs. Bernheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar. To me called in Trial Term, Part III., room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III. and IV.

410—Baer vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V. and VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., room A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., and IX.

1394—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co. 1392—Gutwillig vs. same. 1377—Couzens vs. Wood. 2075—De Castino vs. Gantert. 2076—Same vs. same. 1745—Schwartz vs. Boettger & Henze. 1924—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1943—Law vs. Stein. 2046—Turek vs. Goldberger. 2097—McSweegan vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1726—Clemons vs. Rouse.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gieogerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts X. and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: John B. Ihl, William Muller, Maria C. Heath, Kate E. Hatch, James L. Stewart, Mary Collins, Rudolph Geering, J. J. F. Flueger. At 2 P. M.: Henry J. Newton, Adele Salve, Margaret Zimmer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested Wills.—11:30—Eunice M. Sessions. 11:10—John B. Haskin.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Sarah Glyn. 2—John W. Bergen, William Steinborn, and John Lawrence. 3—Thomas Hogan. 4—Edward Knapp. 5—Harry Fenton. 6—Charles J. Cane and Annie Williams. 7—Charles Ward. 8—Edward Szerengi. 9—Frank Cummings. 10—James Robinson and John Smith. 11—Gicado Chiduando. 12—Robert E. McGuire. 13—Edward McManus. 14—William J. Clyne. 15—Frederick Hart.

Pleadings.—1—Emily Miller. 2—Harry Lewis. 3—William Cotter. 4—Maurice Condon. 5—Thomas Keogh. 6—George Kitzmaier, James Maloney, and William Goff. 7—Alexander S. Carnes. 8—Bernard Duffy. 9

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES

Resources and Liabilities of the Seven Not Heretofore Referred to by The New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The annual statements of the twenty-seven New-York City and Brooklyn Trust Companies have been filed with the State Superintendent of Banking. When compared with the reports of a year ago they show in the aggregate:

	Resources.	Profits.	Dividends.
1896	$373,901,353	$15,052,863	$3,770,000
1895	348,255,417	13,859,208	3,455,000
Increase	$25,645,936	$1,793,655	$315,000

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has heretofore printed abstracts of all of the banks except those of the following, which show in the aggregate these sums:

	Resources.	Profits.	Dividends.
1896	$109,203,868	$4,868,267	$1,050,000
1895	102,547,006	3,939,826	980,000

The principal items in the reports of the companies named above in the reports made on Jan. 1, 1895, were:

	Resources.	Profits.	Dividends.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	$32,861,433	$1,105,270	$300,000
New-York Life Insurance & Trust Company	28,677,672	1,029,649	800,000
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company	14,102,666	804,303	100,000
New-York Security & Trust Company	11,171,757	379,907	160,000
Kings County Trust Company	5,685,892	215,226	40,000
People's Trust Company	8,852,587	387,761	80,000
Holland Trust Company	1,195,135	17,650	.....
Total	$102,547,006	$3,939,826	$930,000

DESERTERS FROM THE HARRY

Four Men, Each of Whom Had Received $50, Steal a Boat—A Watchman on Board Now.

Able Seaman McCready and three Norwegian seamen, equally able, took advantage of the trustful spirit of the officers of the English three-masted schooner Harry Tuesday night and deserted the vessel in one of her boats while all others aboard were asleep. The schooner Harry is of about 500 tons burden, and is one of the few schooners left that make transocean voyages.

She arrived from Brazil about four weeks ago, and after discharging cargo loaded for Mauritius and Madagascar, had shipped a crew of ten men to sail with Capt. de Patron, her commander. She was to have sailed Monday, but Capt. de Patron, becoming ill with the grip, the vessel anchored near Liberty Island to await his recovery.

Mate Jones took command, shipped his crew Monday, and had everything in readiness for the Captain's recovery and a fair wind. Each member of the crew when he signed the articles received $50 "advance money," of which $30 went to his boarding-house keeper and he retained the balance.

The four deserters remained under Mate Jones's charge until Tuesday at midnight, when, having seen him go to his berth aft, they quietly slipped from the forecastle, lowered a yawl that was lying on top of the deckhouse, and pulled over to Communipaw, where they left the boat and departed in a place or places unknown to Mate Jones.

The absence of the deserters and the loss of the boat were discovered yesterday morning by Mate Jones, who at once reported the matter to the harbor police. The police found the boat in Communipaw, and so learned the direction in which the four able seamen had gone.

Keeping the knowledge from the other members of the crew aboard the Harry a watchman was put aboard her yesterday with instructions to let none of them escape.

McCready instigated the gentle Norwegians to escape, for they never would have done it otherwise, believes John Williams, the shipping master, upon whom the $200 loss will fall.

If the men had not remained on the Harry for twenty-four hours the boarding-house keeper would have had to bear the loss, but as they were there over twenty-four hours, it is otherwise. The schooner and her agents lose nothing by the desertion.

NAVAL CADET ON THE ST. LOUIS HURT

Cog Wheel and Broken.

George Cracy's Leg Was Caught in a

United States Cadet George Cracy, nineteen years old, was injured yesterday on board the American Line steamship St. Louis, to which he was assigned. His leg was caught in the cogs of a wheel in the engine room, and was broken in two places.

Under the Mail Subsidy act, under which the St. Louis and the St. Paul became auxiliary cruisers of the United States Navy, it is necessary for each vessel to carry a naval cadet for each 1,000 tons of her net register.

Cracy was one of the twelve cadets on the St. Louis, and while in the engine room yesterday morning got caught in the cogs, and was just saved from immediate death by two of his comrades.

An ambulance was called, and a Hudson Street Hospital surgeon, who responded, dressed Cracy's fracture and removed him to the hospital. The surgeon said that in all probability the cadet's leg would have to be amputated.

Sent Herself Indecent Letters.

Mrs. Jennie Williams, who lives at The Corners, Ulster County, was before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon charged with having sent obscene letters through the mails. She was held under $1,500 bail for examination Monday.

It is claimed that she sent the letters through the mail with the ultimate purpose of charging some other person with their authorship in order to get the other person into trouble.

Suing a Turkish Bath Company.

Estelle M. Koster's suit for $5,000 against the Brooklyn Turkish Bath Company of 34 Clinton Street for alleged injuries was begun before Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Miss Koster alleges that while taking a bath Sept. 30, 1893, she fell, cutting and bruising her face. She said that before the accident she was earning $25 a week as a milliner, but since the accident she had not been able to work. The case is still on.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME ITEMS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Additional Purchases of Lots Up Town —Other Property Sold—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Several additional sales of up-town lots were reported yesterday. Among them was that of four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 200 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, at $40,000, by Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. for Julius H. Caryl to Frederick Schuck.

Mr. David Stewart has sold for Peter J. McCoy to Jacob Hess two lots on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; and, for Abraham Marks to a client of Stern & Rushmore, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four lots on the Avenue, and four on the street.

Mr. Gustave Geisler has sold to Dwyer & Hague the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11, at $15,000. The purchaser has been offered an advance.

Mr. Thomas McBride has sold to Edward Hirsh, the three lots at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

The Hutton estate has sold to Jacob D. Butler, lots on the West side of St. Nicholas Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 88.9⅜ by 92.9⅛ by 75 by 45.11½ and the lot 25 by 100.11 on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, forming an L.

Messrs. Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Edward A. Morrison to Joseph Hamershlag the lots, 87.6 by 102.2, on the south side of West Seventy-seventh Street, beginning about 315 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. Seth Low has bought for the Treasurer of Columbia College, at $26,100, the four and one-half story American basement dwelling on the north side of West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, west of Morningside Avenue, 18 by 100.

Messrs. Fitzsimmons & Smith have sold for Michael Swick to Andrew Kiernan the five-story double flat 331 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Henry T. Sloane the twenty-five-foot private residence, 46 West Fifty-fourth Street, to Isidor Wormser, Jr., for $92,500.

Mr. Theodore Reichman, the tenor, has sold, at $90,000, the two five-story and basement brick tenements, with stores, 7 and 22 St. Mark's Place, the former 24 by 110.6 by 24 by 122.6, and the latter, 26 by 120. The two were bought in February, 1891, for $112,625.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Thomas S. Walker of Hall J. How & Co., sold under foreclosure, at $23,500, to Morris S. Hermann, the five-story brownstone tenement 65 Sheriff Street, west side, 100 feet south of Rivington Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Henry W. Donald, of R. V. Harnett & Co., sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary S. Douglas, executrix, at $12,000, the five-story brick tenement, 328 East Forty-eighth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, to P. Lowenfeld, at $13,250, the two-story and basement brick dwelling, 48 Pike Street, west side, 75 feet south of Madison Street, 25 by 86.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 6 and 8 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, the five-story brownstone apartment houses, each 25 by 68 by 99.11,

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, plot on south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 125 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $5,460; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 24 Ludlow Street, east side, 100 feet south of Hester Street, 25 by 80, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9601.

By Golding & Whitehouse, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 534 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet west of Cannon Street, 25 by 75, two-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $17,060.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 124 and 126 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgments, $42,100.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Anderson, referee, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold of 3 Fifth Avenue, east side, 54 feet south of Clinton Place, 27 by 100, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,100.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.—By William Kennelly, partition sale, Arthur M. King, referee, 963 East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 75 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By B. L. Kennelly, mechanic's lien foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $300; on prior mortgage, $44,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 92 James Street, a four-story brick stable, by James McCarthy of 83 Madison Street; cost, $10,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, a six-story brick flat and a five-story brick dwelling, by Alexander Moore of 151 West Sixty-first Street; cost, $78,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 113 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a four-story brick flat and stores, by Henry Holding of 315 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; cost, $20,000.

Westchester Avenue, north side, 145 feet east of Brook Avenue, a two-story brick store, by Joseph and John E. Conron, lessees, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; cost, $2,500.

Eighty-eighth Street, north side, 421 feet east of Riverside Drive, by James Carlen of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner, five four-story and basement brick dwellings; cost, $100,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 52.6 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Ellen M. Chambers of 2,105 Bathgate Avenue, owner; cost, $5,000.

Potter Place, north side, 600 feet east of Jerome Avenue, a one-story frame store, by A. and B. Kleinberg of 428 Third Avenue, owners; cost, $2,000.

Jerome Avenue, west side, 197 feet north of Home Street, five three-story frame tenements, by Charles Hohl of 991 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, owner; cost, $28,500.

Nos. 253 and 255 West Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story brick stable, by Charles A. Winch of 344 West Nineteenth Street, owner; cost, $40,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Lenox Avenue, four five-story brick flats, by Joseph J. Schreimer of 110 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and George Fennell of 121 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, owners; cost, $84,000.

Ninety-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, southwest corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by Thomas A. Cordler of 1 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; cost, $35,000.

Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, northwest corner, also west side of Lexington Avenue, 25.10 feet north of Ninety-seventh Street, by same owner, for seven five-story brick flats and stores; cost, $179,000.

Nos. 59 and 61 Reade Street, by Nathalie F. Reynal of 54 Wall Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $275.

No. 149 Mulberry Street, by Antonio Arrighi of 437 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, alterations to a two-story and attic frame and brick workshop and library; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 29 and 31 Park Place, by the estate of William Watson of 99 Franklin Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,800.

No. 537 East Nineteenth Street and 532 and 534 East Twentieth Street, by the T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company of 540 East Twentieth Street, alterations to a four-story brick factory; cost, $5,000.

King's Bridge Road and Webster Avenue, northwest corner, by the Tammany Society of Fordham, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $800.

Nos. 108 and 110 Seventh Avenue, by Siegfried Mayer of 22 West Seventy-second Street, alterations to two four-story brick dwellings and laundry; cost, $1,000.

No. 380 Mulberry Street, by the City of New-York, alterations to a five-story brick building, (Police Headquarters;) cost, $2,000.

No. 15 West Thirty-ninth Street, by Rebecca F. Riggs of 15 West Thirty-ninth Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. Leonard Moody has sold for J. W. Dearing to James Ethel, at $10,000, the four-story brick dwelling 911 Union Street, 20 by 55 by 100; for the same to John Marcus, at the same price, the adjoining similar dwelling, 913 Union Street; for William Flanagan to F. L. Matthews, at $22,000, the three-and-one-half-story brownstone dwelling 39 Eighth Avenue, 20 by 50 by 100; for Kenyon & Smith to J. W. Dearing, at $30,000, the plot 150 by 100 on the north side of Carroll Street, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue; for Mrs. Susan Howard to a Mrs. Reilly, at $4,000, the two-story and basement brick dwelling 568 Clinton Street, 20 by 40 by 100, and for William Blackwell to T. Mullen, at $2,100, the similar dwelling 608 Warren Street, 20 by 38 by 100.

Mr. Joseph H. McGowan has sold for John S. McCormack, at $8,000, the two three-story brick flats 124 and 126 Thirty-second Street; for Harriet Erwood, at $5,500, the similar building 278 Tenth Street, and for Thomas S. Strong, at $4,000, the three-story frame dwelling 264 Thirteenth Street.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 29.

140TH ST, s s, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x99.11; Daniel B. Butler to Alice Banks. $10,100
121ST ST, s s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.11; William Gold to Rosa Gold..... 1
2D AV, 2,326 and 2,324; same to same. 1
99TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 3d Av, 1.0½x 100.11; Mary G. Murray to John B. Smith 250
116TH ST, 66, s s, 190 ft w of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Frieda Zippert to Moser Arndstein 21,250
123D ST, 356 East; Moser Arndstein and wife to Freda Zippert 9,000
SHEILL ST, s s, Lot 801, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge; Levi H. Mace and wife to John H. Symmers and wife. 575
FIRST AV, n s, Lot 87, map of village of Jerome, Westchester; Harriett H. Spencer to Peter Bang 1
BARKER AV, e s, 200.4 ft s of Union St, 50x100; Ida L. Jenkins and others to David Robb 1,000
106TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Manhattan Av, 60x100.11; Adolph J. H. Meyer to George Monk and another 31,000
97TH ST, 60, s s, 560 ft w of 8th Av, 20x 100; Frank Koch and wife to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 1
146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Joseph M. Lichtenauer and wife to Anne F. Raymond 4,250
8TH AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 114th St, 75.6x 100; Philip Braender and wife to Herman Koch 1
PUBLIC DRIVE, or Boulevard, s e corner of 102d St, 100.11x51.6, to Bloomingdale Road, x113.3, to street, x 128; Margaret E. Zimmerman, trustee, to Thomas Frazier 60,000
103D ST, s e corner of Public Drive, or Boulevard, 45x95, to centre line of Bloomingdale Road, x—x80.2; Lucy B. Mitchell to Thomas Frazier 1
103D ST, s e corner of Boulevard, or Drive, 25x100.11x51.6, to the executors of Lucy B. Mitchell; Sophia R. C. Furniss and others to same 42,000
BRADHURST AV, e s, 50 ft s of 151st St, 49.11x50; William B. Aitken to Catharine B. Aitken 2
182D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 99.11; Louisa J. Morgan to George G. Youngs 6,200
146TH ST, 696 East; Samuel Burmester and wife to Esther Alexander 1
LOTS 117 and 118, map of Tyse estate, Section A; Edwin I. Alexander to same. 1
LOT 118, same property or map; Esther Alexander to James A. Woolf 1
LOT 117, same map; same to Eugene T. Woolf 1
INTERIOR STRIP, 75.3 ft n of 173d St, 98.8 ft e of Topping St, runs n e 25.4x w 0.6; Josephine Turner to Peter Munday. 1
MADISON ST, 293; Jane L. Shields to John W. Shields 1
GOUVERNEUR ST, 20, and 277 and 279 Henry St; Josiah Adler and wife to Annie Greenberg 1
DELANCEY ST, s s, 25 ft w of Lewis St, 25x75 irlss property in Kings County; Charles E. Hanson and wife to David N. Hanson 1
WILLETT ST, 33; Gustav Kaliski and wife to Ernst Hansgren 38,000
ESSEX ST, e s, 51 ft n of Delancey St, 19.2x50; Meyer Eisenberg and wife to Louis Furman 1
MACDOUGAL ST, w s, 82.6 ft n of 4th St, 27.5x irregular; Herman N. Jacobson and wife to Henry A. Jackson.... 8,000
CANAL ST, 248 and 250; Ann Tyson to John Van Bolsom 1
31ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 98.9; Francis Kelly and wife to Samuel B. Ferdon and another 3,400
7TH AV, 253 and 255; William T. Larned and another, executors, to John G. Norris 34,200
36TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 25x 98.9; Percy R. Pyne, Jr., to Maud H. Pyne 1
32D ST, s s, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 28x98.9; Fritz L. Deicke and wife to Elizabeth Gunst 15,000
32D ST, 451 West; Edward Ashforth and wife to John Fulton 19,500
69TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Jesse Hassell to Sophie M. E. Y. Kalazar 1
11TH AV, n e corner of 41st St, 20x62; Henry Murray and wife to Harrison E. Gawtry 1
83D ST, n s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Laura A. Hall to Thomas McGrath 1
79TH ST, n s, 284 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16x102.2; Richard G. Platt and others to John C. Platt 1
72D ST, 312 West; Henry F. Cook and wife to Katherine T. D. Harnett..... 1
40TH ST, 315 East; Cornelius W. Clark and wife to Mary G. Croad 20,000
40TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 67.3x27.5x78.5; John Totten and wife to Cornelius W. Clark 1
51ST ST, 242 East; Ernst Hansgen and wife to Gustav Kaliski 15,000
73D ST, n s, 155 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 102.2; Mary A. McManus to Daniel Healey 14,000
MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 84th St, 18x70; Lorens Zeller, referee, to H. B. Auchincloss, as executor 27,000
78TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 102.2; Gussie Kleinbaum to Samuel Greenbaum 1
91ST ST, 57 East; Samuel Greenbaum and wife to Gussie Kleinbaum 1
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 90th St, 77.2x101.7x67.2x159.11; Agnes Parsons and another to Mary L. Parsons, 1-144 part 1,180
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Parsons and wife to same, ¼ part 42,500
SAME PROPERTY; Mary G. Parsons and others to same, 1-36 part 4,722
SAME PROPERTY; George Parsons and another to same, ¼ part 42,500
SAME PROPERTY; John Parsons and wife to same, ¼ part 42,500
SAME PROPERTY; Anna P. Reed and another to same, 1-36 part 4,722
SAME PROPERTY; Joseph A. Parsons and wife to same, 1-144 part 1,180
SAME PROPERTY; George Parsons and wife to same, 1-36 part 4,722
SAME PROPERTY; Sarah P. Leighton and another to same, 1-36 part 4,722
SAME PROPERTY; Myra Parsons, as guardian, to Mary L. Parsons, 1-144 part 1,180
SAME PROPERTY; Lizzie P. Hatch and another to same, 1-36 part 4,722
11TH ST, n s, 327 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Frank Koch 1
CROTONA AV, s e corner of Elmwood Place, 49.5x96; Michael Duffy to Lena Seiferd 1
DECATUR AV, e s, 118 ft s of Travers St, 37.7x100.7; James McCabe and wife to John A. Knox 1
TERRACE PLACE, w s, 386 ft s of King's Bridge Av, 50x100; also e s of King's Bridge Av, 326.2 ft s of Terrace View Av, 50x100; Hugo L. Hillier and others to Ferdinand S. M. Blum..... 1

Recorded Mortgages.

BURKE, Maria C. B., to Caroline W. Astor; 223 West 32d St, 1 year $8,000
BRECKWEDEL, Henry, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of East Broadway and Scammel St, 1 year 15,000
BAMBERGER, Alice, to Daniel B. Butler; s s of 140th St, 475 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 284
SAME to same; same property; 1 1-3 years. 1,100
BRETTELL, Lizzie C. and Frank to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; n s of 149th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, secures surety, &c. 3,000
BENTE, Herman A., to Sarah King; e s of 8th Av, 50.5 ft s of 114th St, 5 years 22,500
SAME to Rosalie King; e s of 8th Av, 75.5 ft s of 114th St, 5 years 22,500
SAME to Pauline Myers and others; e s of 8th Av, 25.5 ft s of 114th St, 5 years. 22,500
CRAIG, Clara M. and Mary E., and Frederick M. Thomas, to United States Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 31st St, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 4,000
COHEN, Barned, and wife to John J. Jones and another, Trustees for David Jones, deceased; n e corner of Stanton and Lewis Sts, installments 35,000
COTTER, John and Sarah, to Nathan H. Lord, trustee for Thomas Lord; s s of 96th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years 25,000
SAME to John E. Alexander; s s of 96th St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 25,000
SAME to the Bradley and Currier Company, limited; s s of 96th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 6 months. 5,000
COTES, Maria T., to Charles Unangst; n s of 104th St, 350 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,300
DAVIS, Asher, and wife to Kati Frankel; e s of Essex St, 51 ft n of Delancey St, 3 years 2,000
HARNETT, Katharine I., to Henry F. Cook; 312 West 72d St, 1 year 15,000
DOYLE, Annie C., to Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 150th St, 1 year..... 75,000
FLANNERY, Simon P., and wife to Washington H. Taylor; 427 East 19th St, 2 years 8,500
FRAZIER, Thomas, and wife to Margaret E. Zimmerman, trustee; s e corner of Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year..... 9,800

City Real Estate for Sale.

Purchasers of Real Estate

who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.

CAPITAL.....$2,000,000.
SURPLUS.....$1,250,000.

CHEAP MONEY.

4% We have a large fund to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Large and small amounts. Low charges.

R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE.—The handsome four-story 20-ft. house,
NO. 26 EAST 39TH ST.,
just east of Madison Av., will be sold at a reasonable price, with immediate possession, if desired. For further particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 MADISON AV.; 9 PINE ST. (4978)

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.

For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

SAME to same; n e corner of Boulevard and 102d St, 1 year..... 4,900
SAME to Sophia R. C. and Clementina Furniss and another; s e corner of Boulevard and 103d St, 1 year..... 39,200
SAME to George H. Sargent; n s of 102d St, 100 ft e of Boulevard or public drive, 1 year 16,000
FERNSCHILD, Elise M. J., to Wallace P. Knapp; e s of Melrose Av, 20 ft s of 163d St, 4 1-12 years..... 7,000
GUNST, Elizabeth, to Maria Alberst and another; s s of 32d St, 72 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 10,000
HANSGEN, Ernst, to Gustave Kaliski; 33 Willett St, 1 year..... 2,750
HUNTER, Stephen C., and wife to Frances A. Hunter; w s of Andrews Av, 250.10 ft n of 183d St, 5 years..... 5,000
JACKSON, Henry A., to the executors of Robert Winthrop, deceased; 85 Spring St, 5 years..... 22,000
JAGELS, Ptillipina, to Woman's Hospital in the State of New-York; 219 East 62d St, 3 years..... 6,000
JONES, William H., to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; lane leading from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, and land of Maria Schrady, Lots 109 and 1,010, maps of land of Charles Darke, Yonkers, 1 year 2,500
KOCH, Frank, and wife to Joseph Murphy, Jr.; n s of 11th St, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 1¼ years..... 3,000
LANGUTH, Richard, and wife to the German Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 37th St, 275.5 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year.... 3,000
LANG, Dorothea, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 431 West 48th St, 5 years 7,000
McGRATH, Thomas, to Theodore C. Gross; n s of 83d St, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years..... 5,000
MELES, Hedwig, to Anselm Jakobi and Charles Emanuel; n s of 71st St, 450 ft w of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 10,000
MANNING, Annie, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 156 East 113th St, 1 year.... 10,000
MONK, George, and wife and another to Adolph J. H. Meyer; n s of 106th St, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 28,000
SAME to same; same property, 1 year.... 9,375
RAYMOND, Annie F., to Joseph M. Lichtenauer; n s of 146th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,750
SANDERS, Elizabeth E., and Joshua C. to Christopher Kelly; 119 West 44th St, 1 year 6,000
SEIFERD, Lena, to Michael Duffy; s e corner of Crotona Av. and Elmwood Place, 1 year..... 2,500
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael and Montag and wives to Judson S. Todd; w s of St. Ann's Av, 50 ft n of 140th St, 1 year..... 29,500
VOLKENING, Bertha, to Adele Kneeland, executrix, &c., of Charles Kneeland; n s of 51st St, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year... 12,000
WELDE, Charles, and wife to Edward M. Burghard; 4th Av, n w corner of 124th St..... 20,000
YOUNGS, George G., and wife to Caroline McHench; n s of 182d St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 months 1,500
YOUNGS, George G., and wife to Louisa J. Morgan; same property, 3 months.... 1,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARTELD, Catherine S., executrix, &c., of Herman F. Barteld, to Mathew, Paul, and Robert Micolino $10,000
BRIGGS, Thomas J., and another, executors of Leonard Scott, to Eva S. Mase 13,032
DWIGHT, Timothy, trustee for William W. Skinner, to trustee for Mary L. Skinner 1
SAME, trustee for W. W. Skinner, to Jane W. Dwight 1
FOSTER, Frederick P., to the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm..... 1,000
GRAVES, Rufus R., to Atlantic Trust Company 18,000
SAME to same 28,000
HALL, Ernest, to Emma W. Scudder.... 3,076
KORN, Max S., to Charles H. Reed 7,000
LAWRENCE, Alexandrine F., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 16,921
MURPHY, Joseph J., to Annie Bergin.. 1
PIERSON, Charles W., to Wallace P. Knapp, ½ part 2,005
SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York 1
SNIFFEN, John R. L., to Lesher Whitman & Co., (two assignments) 2
SCHAULE, Emma, to Isabella Helmsoth, a corporation 8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Thomas H. Lowerre, Jr..... 10,000
SAME to trustee under will of Edward M. Robinson 80,000
SAME to James Thompson 7,000
TODD, David R., to John F. Steeves 1
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow... 1
WINSLOW, Edward, to Frederick A. Snow 1
SAME to W. Franklin Brush 1
WALLACH, Anthony, to Darius G. Crosby, trustee of James Barker, deceased.. 5,000

Recorded Leases.

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CLAGETT, W. Prince, to Alexander Levett; 144 West 93d St, ¾ of a year.. $1,500
RONALDS, Peter L., to Fred R. Tripler & Co.; store and basement, 527 Broadway, 5 years..... $5,782, 6,000
BOGGS, William, to Morris Weiss; 223½ Bowery, 5 years..... $1,440, 1,600
LAURIA, Antonio, to Gennaro Tomasulo; store, &c., 157 Mott St, 3 years 600
SOCIETY OF FRIARS MINOR to Antonio Lauria; all front and rear buildings, 157 Mott St, 3 years..... 3,240
BROWN, Louisiana, to Hyman Periman and another; 177 East Broadway, 10 years 2,600

Lis Pendens.

32D ST, n s, 557 ft e of 10th Av, 18 ft front; Adelia S. Price against Charles W. Gallaer and others. (foreclosure of mortgage.)
CAMBELING AV, w s, 100 ft n of Bayard St, 16.8 ft front; Harriet E. Burger against Henry E. Selleck, jr., and another, (action to recover judgment.)
106TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 20 ft front; Christopher Kelly against Auguest D. Krahmer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GREENWICH ST, 685; Alonson J. Prime against Hiden Bradford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PROSPECT AV, w s, 100.1 ft n of 149th St, 50 ft front; Michael Gavin against Michael J. Kelly and others; (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WILLIAM ST, 191; William H. Naething against Mary E. Sherwood and others, (partition.)
155TH ST, s e corner of 8th Av, 50x100; Henry J. Welch against Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and another, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25 ft front; Thomas Morris against Edward Moore and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed Yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

SPRING ST, 114; George Wiggins against Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor, $225
24TH ST, 106 and 110 West; 23d St, 117 West; Josephine X. Grises against Alfred B. Darling, owner; Lewis Verande, lessee and contractor..... 354
SAME PROPERTY; F. W. H. Uechermann against Alfred B. Darling, owner; Lewis Verande, lessee; J. X. Grisez, contractor. 85
SAME PROPERTY; Anton Golowsky against same..... 68
SAME PROPERTY; John Datz against same 68
52D ST, 325 to 331 West; Union Stove Works against Frederick Klingman, owner and contractor..... 1,991
101ST ST, 208 and 210 East; Charles Rudges against H. B. Rogers and A. W. Barritt Company, owners; Reuben T. Barton, contractor..... 165
SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Thomas Muiry & Son against Charles L. Harrell, owner and contractor..... 285
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft n of 160th St., —x—; Heil Brothers & Stone against T. J. Jones, owner; Edward Bisinger, contractor..... 85

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard.

The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 4 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 23 degrees 25 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 24 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 27 minutes west 371.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 84 degrees 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds west 105.

JAPAN'S FINE COOKERY

How "an Honorable Dinner" Is Prepared and Served.

TWENTY-TWO COURSES REQUIRED

Club of Japanese Young Men in Brooklyn—Raw Fish and Rice Wine as Delicacies—Tea Making a Fine Art.

The Japanese dine daintily. They like things well prepared and served, and when they do either themselves they do it deftly and delicately. The Japanese cook in Japan—particularly if he has "the honorable dinner" to prepare—has a task no less difficult than that of the French cook in America who prepares a dinner for some high feast or festival.

The Japanese honorable dinner is too elaborate for ordinary human nature's daily food in America if it is not in Japan. It is not probable that many such feasts are served to the Japanese in this country. They cling to a few national dishes, however.

They use the genuine Japanese tea and make it according to rules which the good American housewife would consider absolutely fatal to a perfect beverage.

Our Japanese visitors have also fallen into some American bad habits. They have become victims to the American pie—mince pie, apple pie, currant pie all find their place in the American-Japanese bill of fare.

They were talking of menus and cooking, Japanese and American, but particularly the former, at a little Japanese clubhouse on Sands Street, Brooklyn, the other day. It is something of the nature of a students' club, and varies in the number of its resident members, who are all young Japanese men, from time to time. Just at present there are comparatively few club members stopping at the house.

"It is only within the last thirty years," said R. M. Shikato, "that any one in Japan could have an honorable dinner.

"Among the upper-class people we have what you would call Prince, Marquis, Count, Baron, and gentleman. Originally it did not make any difference how much money a man had; if he did not belong to the higher ranks he could not eat after the manner of his superiors. The honorable dinner is very expensive. Only the very rich people can afford it."

This is a bill of fare of an honorable dinner as Mr. Shikato gives it in Japanese:

1. Kobuta mono.
2. Onsake.
3. Tai no yoke Sakana.
4. Tsuru no yakitori.
5. Tsuru no Sui mono.
6. Gan no Nimono.
7. Awobi mucigal Sunomono.
8. Maki Tamago.
9. Sashimi.
10. Yaki matsutake.
11. Gozen.

12—Shirn.

13. Ohira Canton Roshidaka.
14. Okashira Lara.
15. Fuzara Chawan.
16. Teryoki.
17. Ruchitori.
18. Uzura yoki tori.
19. Roco.
20. Suashi.
21. Cha.
22. Mizucashi.

The Japanese soup is an intermediate dish, as some American teachers of hygiene say it should be. First on the menu comes a wonderful combination dish of a description such as Americans would never dream of.

"There is a great square platter," says Mr. Shikata, "and on it will be vegetables of all kinds—a hundred different varieties, perhaps. Then there are many kinds of fish and of birds, some baked and some boiled—roast pigeons, ducks, chickens, and geese; salmon and flounder; all arranged and separated in a very beautiful way on a great wooden platter.

"This is passed by a manservant to the guests, who are sitting around on low seats. There is one chopstick to the dish, and each guest takes a portion of one or more of the varieties on the dish.

"Second in the dinner comes the onsake, or rice wine. That is served at the honorable dinner by two young women, twelve or fifteen years old. The wine is in dishes—the one with a long and the other with a short handle. The young women, each with one of these, stand on each side of the guest and at the same time pour the wine into his dish. The other courses, numbered like their equivalent in Japanese, follow:

"3. Baked red snapper.

"4. Equivalent for the American turkey. This is a large bird, with long legs. It is very expensive, and is always to be found in the honorable dinner. It is broiled.

"5. A dish similar to American soup.

"6. Boiled wild geese.

"7. Shellfish salad of sour greens.

"8. Eggs baked and rolled like omelette, but very different.

"9. Fish roe.

"10. Large mushrooms.

"11. Bean soup, or something like it.

"12. Boiled rice.

"13. (1) Bails of fish, eight vegetables, with bird's nest inside; (2) jellied chicken; (3) vegetables.

"14. Baked fish.

"15. Sour salad; bouillon.

"16. Broiled fish.

"17. Birds and sweet beans boiled, with Japanese sauce and different things.

"18. Broiled quails.

"19. Pickles.

"20. Cake.

"21. Tea.

"22. Fresh fruits.

"The red snapper is something that always forms a part of an honorable dinner. In the Japanese salads are greens like spinach, but they are always cooked.

"The cake is very different from the American cake. It cannot be made in a short time, and it is usually made and sold in the stores."

For an elaborate breakfast the Japanese would serve.

Tea.
Vegetable Soup.
Baked Eggs.
Sour Salad.
Broiled Birds.
Boiled Rice.
Pickles.
Tea. Cake.
Fruit.
Ginger.

"The rice takes the place of bread," said Mr. Shikata. "The fruit is not like anything in America. It is salted and dried in the sun, and it takes two or three years to prepare it. It is good for the soldiers. They take a little of it with them in going to war. They can live upon it alone, with water, for ten or fifteen days.

"It will keep. Oh, yes; it will keep fifteen, twenty, a hundred years.

"Here in America we have usually the things that Americans have—bacon and eggs for breakfast. Oh, yes; we can have Japanese cake sent us, but we have for desert the same as Americans. We have pies—apple and mince and currant," and Mr. Shikata laughed when he told of this mark of the degeneracy of his race.

"It is only a few things that we cook in the Japanese style, and sometimes for a special company. 'Soba,' macaroni or vermicelli, we cook differently. We make it ourselves. It is the Japanese macaroni, and very different from the Italian."

It was just dinner time at the clubhouse, and there was a little of the vermicelli to be seen ready cooked. It is very much like the Italian product, small, but apparently flat, instead of round.

"The macaroni we have cooked and hot," went on Mr. Shikata. "Then we take Japanese sauce, which comes in bottles like the American table sauces. It is very much diluted with water, and into it when it boils are thrown chicken, already cooked, truffles, mushrooms, and fresh eggs, which are allowed to cook about eight minutes. The vermicelli is then placed around the dish like a nest, and the mixture poured into it.

"The Japanese do not serve meats whole as the Americans do, for they are to be eaten with chopsticks. Beef cooked in the Japanese style would be cut into small pieces, baked or boiled, and served with Japanese sauce. Raw fish is a Japanese dish that we have here. Perhaps an American could not eat it for the first time. The fish must be very fresh. The skin is removed and it is put on ice to be very cold. Before it is served it is placed in a napkin, and all the water pressed out, and then it is set out on fine dishes.

"To make tea in Japan is one of the arts. The lady and gentleman learn to make tea. It is for the parlor, and not for the kitchen. The finest Japanese tea costs from $35 to $40 a pound. That is to serve to the honored guest or at the honorable dinner.

"No; that is not for common use. The ordinary tea will cost 40 or 50 cents a pound. The tea of the poor people will cost only 20 cents a pound."

It was on a small tray that Mr. Shikata brought the tea service to prepare tea for a visitor and himself. There was first a small alcohol lamp, or stove, over which was placed a pretty little bronze Japanese kettle. On the tray was the teapot, a little, low, covered dish, with a short handle standing straight out at the side, the whole thing not as large as an ordinary large teacup.

Beside this were two tiny cups without handles, one saucer, upon which the teapot was placed later, and a bowl. This was the parlor tea service.

The clubhouse parlor is a pretty little room. Upon the walls are Japanese pictures, prominent among them the large, framed portrait of a Japanese lady. Upon the mantelpiece is a portrait group of Japanese officials, and on a table at one side the conventional rubber plant, standing with other plants in Japanese jars.

The boiling of the water in the little kettle was not the signal for making the tea.

"This tea was $12 a pound," said Mr. Shikata, as he opened a package, which was deliciously fragrant. "We do not make tea with boiling water; we have the temperature from 38 to 40 degrees."

The boiling water from the kettle was poured, not into the tiny teapot, but into the shallow bowl, and a part into the small cups. There it remained until the cups were heated, and the water in the bowl cooled, when it was poured into the teapot over two teaspoonfuls of the fine tea. After standing a few moments the water was poured from the cups, and the tea poured in; cup and beverage being about the same temperature—at blood heat.

The Japanese tea is very different from the Chinese used here. This particular brew was very light in color, and sweet in taste, although undesecrated by cream or sugar.

"That teapot," said the host, "will hold enough tea for six men." He added later a little more water, which, according to Japanese standards of tea, without boiling water, is undoubtedly permissible.

The President of the club is D. Ushikubo; Treasurer, Mr. Sugisaki; Secretary, Mr. Tagma. Other members are Oto Enamoto, M. Avowki, Mr. Sagara, and J. Suzuki.

THINKS HE HAS THE MURDERERS

Capt. Mangin Believes Byrnes and Meyers Killed Mrs. Tucker in Her Home in Yonkers.

YONKERS, Jan. 29.—Capt. Mangin of the Yonkers police said to-night that he was confident he had the men locked up who murdered Mrs. Edmund Tucker in her isolated home on Central Avenue Monday afternoon. He bases this opinion on the facts that little George Tucker's bank, which was stolen at the time of the murder, was found this afternoon about 500 yards north from the Tucker house, and that leading up to the place where it was found were the peculiar footprints of the well-worn shoes of Michael Byrnes.

These footprints were discovered yesterday leading from the Tucker house to a place where the person who made them had jumped over a fence.

Charles Meyers, who is a prisoner, was with Byrnes all day, they having been driven by James Lellis to the spot from their home in William's Bridge to cut canes for the Summer market. While Lellis took care of his horse and wagon, Meyers and Byrnes left him about 11 o'clock in the morning, and he did not see them again until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Captain's theory is that, while Byrnes watched outside the house, Meyers went inside and committed the murder. This is strengthened from the fact that Byrnes's finger nails are too short to have scratched the unfortunate woman's throat, while Meyers's nails are just in condition to have done so.

A saw was found near the Tucker house this morning by two young men and brought to Coroner Miles. It is about two feet long, with teeth on one edge, and the other edge sharpened like a knife. James Lellis, one of the prisoners, says it is his, and that he threw it away because it would not cut. There are some blood stains upon the sharp edge. Lellis said he did not know how the stains got upon it, but that he and his friends often cut their hands while at work.

Casts in plaster of paris and wax have been made of Byrnes's footprints in the mud, and they correspond exactly with the soles of the shoes.

The Coroner received word this afternoon that a man named Thomas Lee was arrested in Purdy's Station on suspicion. He had over $40 on his person, and in spite of that said he had walked from Tuckahoe to White Plains and thence to Purdy's Station, where he asked for a night's lodging. His having so much money and tramping along the railroad raised suspicion against him. The Coroner sent a policeman for him. When he was brought here, about 7:30 o'clock this evening, he told a probable story. He said his name was Thomas Lancaster. He was looking for work at his trade as a weaver, and that was what brought him to Yonkers. He was allowed to go.

Capt. Mangin has had parings made of Meyers's finger nails, and will have them examined to discover whether there is any human blood or skin attached to them.

THE CABINET RECEPTIONS

Pleasant Weather Induces Great Crowds to Make Calls on the Wives of the President's Advisers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The pleasant weather this afternoon caused great crowds to make the Cabinet calls.

Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the Vice President, had a charming reception, and was assisted by the wives of Senators Jones, Pugh, and Chilton, Mrs. Matthew T. Scott, Miss Reed, daughter of the Speaker; Miss Jones, Miss Shoup, Miss Cooper, Miss Clarke, Miss Price, Miss Bankhead, Miss Curtis, Miss Miles, Mrs. Warner Miller of New-York, Miss Kelm, Miss Waller, Miss Cabell, Mrs. George Davis, Miss Fullerton, and Mrs. Dabney. The young ladies took turns in presiding at the tea table, which was spread in one of the flower-decked parlors.

Mrs. Olney, wife of the Secretary of State, was assisted by Mrs. G. S. Fraser, Mrs. G. L. Fraser, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Minot, Miss Rochester, Miss Whitney, Miss Wolsey, Miss Gray, and Miss Wilcox.

Mrs. Carlisle was assisted in receiving her callers by Miss Helm, her guest; Miss Anna Berry, and Miss Ruth Leeds Kerr.

Mrs. Lamont had the pleasant companionship of Mrs. Erastus Corning of Albany and Miss Corning, Miss Florence Bryant, Miss Cobb, Miss Blanchard, Miss Berry, Miss Sheridan, and the Misses Williams, with Miss Bower of California and Mrs. George B. Davis, both of whom sang delightfully during the reception.

Mrs. Hoke Smith had a group of Southern matrons and maids to assist her, among them being Mrs. W. H. Sims, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. McKinlay of Georgia, Mrs. A. A. Lipscomb, Miss Peel, and Miss Hoke of North Carolina.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Postmaster General, was assisted by Miss Frances Courtney Baylor, Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell, Miss Wilson, Miss Louise Baylor, and Miss Annie Asquith.

Miss Morton had her two nieces, Mrs. Paul and Mrs. Frank Morton, to do the honors with her.

Mrs. Harmon had her daughters, Mrs. Wright and Miss Harmon, receiving with her.

Miss Herbert had a pleasant reception, assisted by her sister, Mrs. Micon, and other ladies.

Charles Palmer's Will.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The will of Charles Palmer of this city, who died recently, has been filed for probate. The amount of his estate is not given. To his wife, Carrie V. Palmer, from whom he was separated, he gives one-third of the whole estate in lieu of her right of dower, and $1 additional.

To his mother, Nancy Palmer, he gives $1,000. To Myra Johnson, his former wife, from whom he was divorced, he gives $2,000, in trust, for the support, maintenance, and education of their child, Mabel Palmer, who is to have the principal at her becoming of age.

He gives to his sister, Laura Clark, his share in the Palmer homestead. The money he had in bank he gives to his lawful issue equally. All the rest and residue of his estate he gives to his sister, Laura Clark. John H. Keeler and Peter Q. Elting are appointed executors. The will was made May 9, 1889.

Taking Back the Locked-Out Tailors.

Several of the association clothing contractors did not take back their inside men after their Executive Committee had agreed to end the lock-out of the tailors. The Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors held a conference yesterday with a number of these contractors, and the latter explained that they had not reopened their shops on account of the slackness of trade. The other contractors who had locked out their men are gradually discharging the non-union hands and replacing them with the old men. Several of the non-union men have joined the brotherhood.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BEING CHEATED

Gen. La Grange Says Third-Class Oats, Short Weight, and Poor Material Are Being Furnished.

There was no meeting of the Fire Board yesterday morning on account of the absence in Washington of Mr. Sheffield. Gen. La Grange held a sort of session by himself. Superintendent Meyers of the Food department, Capt. Ryan of the repair shop, and the purchasing agent were called before him.

Gen. La Grange questioned these three persons sharply on the matter of purchases and the quantity and quality of goods furnished. He said to Mr. Meyers that he understood from the best of authority that the department was being cheated every day in the matter of food for the horses. He said that while the department wanted first-class oats it was getting the third class. Mr. Meyers said that he knew this to be the case some time ago and had reported it in a former statement to the Board. Gen. La Grange said that he intended to look into the matter.

To Capt. Ryan Gen. La Grange said that supplies for the repair shop were the source of illicit dealing. He further said: "It is a fact of which I have been informed by the best authority that the Fire Department has been getting short weight and poor material for its repair shop from contractors for a long time. This is a matter which if looked into by the Commissioner of Accounts would result in as startling a disclosure as has been made in the Police Department. We are not anxious to have all the trouble created and do not care to have such an investigation made. It would only reveal scandalous acts which happened under old administrations. It is not our duty to cause any such trouble."

Gen. La Grange warned those in charge of the repair shop to look out for short weight and poor material. Capt. Ryan said that he had never noticed short weight except on a couple of occasions, when the defect was remedied. Commissioner La Grange replied that he had figures of an indisputable character to prove what he said. He then questioned the purchasing agent as to the manner in which contracts were made with persons who supply the repair shop. The agent said that the work was done by Capt. Ryan and himself.

"I want no division of responsibility," said Gen. La Grange. "The title of your position indicates the nature of your duty. You must attend to all the contracts. As to the recommendations of Capt. Ryan, if there is a shortage in weight we want to know it and rest the responsibility somewhere."

Gen. La Grange said that he did not reflect on either of the two men, but referred to the system.

The next regular meeting of the board will be held next Wednesday, when Mr. Sheffield will be present. Commissioner Ford is still ill.

ORDAINED FIFTY YEARS AGO

Anniversary Celebration of the Rev. D. C Eddy, Brooklyn—Fifteen Years in One Church.

The First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Eastern District, was the scene last evening of an interesting celebration in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of its pastor, the Rev. Daniel C. Eddy, whose career was outlined in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 28, and of the fifteenth of his pastorate of the church.

The celebration was begun with a dinner tendered to Pastor Eddy by the clergymen of the Long Island Baptist Association in the lecture room, at 8 o'clock, and was ended with a reception in the church. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers, and every available seat was occupied.

The Rev. Dr. R. B. Kelsay, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, presided at the dinner. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman for the Ministers' Club, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Seymour of Philadelphia, the Rev. J. D. Wells, and other clergymen.

The Trustees of the church formed the Reception Committee. Among the clergymen present were the Rev. J. B. Kelsey, D. D., the Rev. J. B. Calvert, D. D., the Rev. R. G. Seymour, D. D., the Rev. J. D. Wells, D. D., the Rev. A. J. Lyman, D. D., the Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., the Rev. H. M. Moorehouse, D. D., the Rev. John Humpstone, D. D., the Rev. Hiram Hutchins, the Rev. J. L. Ray, the Rev. E. K. Cress, the Rev. S. Gifford Nelson, the Rev. R. M. Harrison, the Rev. A. H. Burlinghame, the Rev. A. A. Cameron, the Rev. J. M. Farrar, the Rev. S. L. Cox, the Rev. S. R. Partingdon, the Rev. T. J. Whittaker, the Rev. F. R. Morse, the Rev. F. P. Stoddard, the Rev. H. Baker, the Rev. W. T. Dixon, the Rev. T. J. Morgan, and the Rev. J. K. Cremer.

The Rev. Dr. Calvert opened the reception exercises by prayer, after which the Rev. W. C. P. Rhoades read a poem written by a lady member of the church. The Rev. H. W. Warren read a series of resolutions from the Long Island Association. Letters of congratulation were received from the Lowell Baptist Church, of which Dr. Eddy was formerly pastor; the Harvard Street Baptist Church of Boston, and various other churches where he ministered. All of them tendered to Pastor Eddy their felicitations, and spoke in glowing terms of him in the dual capacity of a clergyman and a citizen.

The First Baptist Church is at Lee Avenue and Keap Street. It was organized thirty-seven years ago, and has since been a strong force for good in the community. Among its former pastors were the Rev. Lawson Muzzey, the Rev. A. P. Mason, the Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, the Rev. John B. Brackett, and the Rev. Daniel C. Read.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO BOSTON

Five New Freight and Cattle Boats for the Hansa Line.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The Hansa Line has decided to place on the circuit from Boston to London five freight and cattle steamers, which will commence regular trips in February.

As yet the agents have not secured new docks to accommodate this increased service, and for the present the vessels will sail from the old docks of the New-England and Boston and Albany Railways. In the Spring the Hansa Line intends to have fast freight and cattle steamers, which will run direct from Boston to London, making the passage in eleven days.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company will also find it necessary, on account of its increasing business at Boston, to place more freight and passenger boats on the Boston circuit. No decision has been arrived at yet, but it is said that four new boats will be placed in service in the near future, sailing from Boston and Hamburg. It is said that the French Transatlantic Company may establish a New-England line from Boston to Brest and Havre, in order to accommodate its rapidly increasing business.

SAYS HIS DAUGHTER WAS KIDNAPPED

Her Sister Says the Child Went Willingly with Her Mother.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 29.—Herman Hildebrandt of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was here to-day looking for his twelve-year-old daughter. She has been living with his brother, a New-York milk dealer, and he claims she was kidnapped yesterday by his wife, with whom he has not lived for several years, assisted by another daughter, Mrs. Louis Faubel of Stamford.

Mrs. Faubel says the child went willingly with her mother, who is now in Yonkers. Hildebrandt wanted the mother and daughter arrested.

The alleged kidnapping took place at a public school in Fifty-seventh Street during the noon recess.

Gusler Got the Burglar's Hat.

Jacob Gusler, who keeps a grocery at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninetieth Street and who sleeps in a room in the rear of the store, was awakened at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise at the door leading to the yard. He leaped from bed and seized his revolver. As he opened the door a man who had been trying to open it ran to the rear of the yard, leaped the fence and disappeared.

As the man climbed the fence Gusler fired at him twice, and he groaned as if he had been shot. His hat fell off, and Gusler secured it. The hat is at the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station.

BOARD OF HEALTH'S REPORT

Number of Deaths Greater in 1895 than in the Previous Year—Consumption Carries Off Many People.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The State Board of Health has completed its annual report for the year 1895. The report contains a summary of the mortality of the State for the year, and states that there have been reported in the monthly bulletin during the year 121,535 deaths. This is 3,500 more than in 1894, but less than any previous year since 1890. Delayed returns, not recorded in the bulletin, to the number of 4,500 deaths, make the actual reported mortality for the year 126,235. The estimated report of population is 6,650,000, which makes a death rate for the year of 19 per 1,000 population; in 1894 it was 18.75; in 1893, 19.50; in 1892, 20.78; in 1891, 21.43, and in 1890, 19.65.

There was an average daily mortality of 336 against 324 in 1894, and 340 in 1893. The maritime district had a death rate per 1,000 population of 21.20, the Hudson Valley of 18.70, the Mohawk Valley, the East Central and the Lake Ontario and Western districts each of about 15.50, while the other more sparsely settled and perhaps not fully reporting districts have a rate of from 12 to 13.40 deaths per 1,000 population. The mortality under the age of five years was 34.5 per cent. of the total; for the last six years this has varied from 31.8 to 37.6. In the Summer months 45.5 of the deaths occurred in early life; in Spring, 33.1; in Fall, 29.5, and in Winter, 28.7. The zymotic mortality constituted 16.55 per cent. of the total during the year; in 1894 it was 18.56 per cent., and in preceding years it had been from 17 to 20.60. Typhoid fever caused 1,270 deaths, about 25 per 100,000, which has been the rate for several years past.

The Hudson Valley district has a higher rate of mortality from it than any other. Diphtheria caused 5,000 deaths, which is less than for several years. Its decrease occurred in all parts of the State, but chiefly in the maritime district, where there were 1,200 fewer deaths from it than in 1894. Scarlet fever caused 850 deaths, which is less than half the average yearly mortality from it for the last eight years. From measles and whooping cough the mortality was excessive, especially in the eastern part of the State, but becoming more generally distributed in the last of the year. Diarrheal diseases caused 9,000 deaths, which is, with little variation, the yearly average in this State.

There were 546 deaths reported from cerebro-spinal meningitis and 406 deaths from malarial diseases, the latter showing a yearly decrease in reported mortality for eight years. From grippe there were 5,100 deaths in the first four months of the year. Consumption caused the usual yearly mortality, a little over 13,000 deaths, and a little more than 10 per cent. of the total deaths.

FOR A SOUND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Resolution Adopted by the National Board of Trade—Torrey Bankruptcy Bill Indorsed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The National Board of Trade this morning adopted the report of the Committee on Finance and Currency by a vote of 43 to 9. The report advocated the establishment of a sound and efficient monetary system as being essential to the restoration of confidence and prosperity, and that such a system should provide for the relief of the Government by the retirement and cancellation of the legal tender notes, and also provide for the revision and extension of the National banking system under conditions which will secure to the country a safe and ample currency to take the place of the notes retired.

After the adoption of this report the report of the Committee on Bankruptcy was read and passed by a majority vote. This report reaffirmed the approval of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, and urged upon Congress its immediate enactment.

A resolution asking that League Island Naval Station be equipped with berthage and repair facilities sufficient for the whole North Atlantic fleet was adopted by a majority vote.

Another resolution, providing for the establishment of a "department of trade and commerce," the object of which should be to distribute among the people of the United States useful information in connection with domestic and foreign trade and commerce, was unanimously carried.

After the passing of a resolution favoring the steamboat libel law, which was next introduced, and which provides that Congress shall amend the libel law so that in its application to boats on inland waters a demand based on a claim for an insufficient sum shall not admit of detention of the boat, the meeting adjourned until to-morrow.

Cannot Remove the Veteran.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—Henry Daily, janitor of the County Court House, to-day received a copy of the finding of the Supreme Court in his fight against removal from office. John H. Luckemeier was appointed janitor to succeed Daily, but the latter, being a veteran, declined to give up his position. The court holds that, under the Freeholders' act of 1894, Daily was protected from removal unless for cause and upon notice and hearing.

Situations Wanted—Females

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; understands her business; year and a half city references; last employer can be seen. 349 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl; private family; first-class chambermaid; willing to do waiting; fine washing; best city reference; no cards. 750 Columbus Av., Mrs. Mullianey's bell; call two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young English girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; would take care of a grown child; can be seen at present employer's. 39 East 30th St., from 10 to 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined young German as chambermaid and waitress; good seamstress; willing to assist with children; reference. 167 East 34th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing to wait on lady or assist in other work; first-class city reference. M. R., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress, in a small private family; good city reference. L. S., 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; city or country; best of reference. M. S. R., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing or chamberwork and waiting; private family; good references. 306 East 24th St., Morrison's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid in private family; would assist in waiting or with grown children; A1 reference; no cards. Chambermaid, 221 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a refined German protestant chambermaid and fine seamstress; willing to wait on a lady; American family; good references. 847 East 106th St. Heidmuller.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; city or country; city references. M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as competent chambermaid; is willing and obliging; best city reference. S. H., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant young woman as experienced chambermaid; first-class city reference. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or CHAMBERWORK alone; can be seen at present employer's. 130 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class English chambermaid; wages, $20; city or country; good city references. L. D., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent colored girl; good references. 340 West 37th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, &c.—By trained nurse as companion to invalid lady, or would take charge of infant; best reference. Julia, 877 6th Av., top floor.

COMPANION, &c.—As home assistant; care elderly people or convalescing invalid; all hand sewing. H. H., 159 East 49th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; city reference. 119 West 60th St, ring Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—First-class; assist with washing; three years' city reference. R. C., 210 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; assist with washing or general housework; small family; reference. 246 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; city reference; lady can be seen. 19 East 90th St., east flat, first floor.

COOK.—By young girl in private family as good cook and laundress. Mrs. King, 200 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent, first-class cook, (Swedish;) can fill a chef's place; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By competent girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; city or country. 219 West 17th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By young woman to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing. 313 East 81st St., one flight, back.

COOK, &c.—By young girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference. Fitzgerald. 208 East 96th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; best city references; no cards. 906 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class German cook by the day. 150 Amsterdam Av., second floor, front.

COOK.—No objection to washing; reference. 155 West 33d St.; no cards.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable, neat, willing German girl; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By a first-class Protestant Scotchwoman in a small private family; no objection to apartment; has good city reference. 319 East 32d St., second floor, front.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; reference from last employer. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; best city reference; lady can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell west.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; first-class cook; private family; understands all kinds cooking; willing to assist with coarse washing; excellent city reference. 452 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman; competent; understands her business; private family; good city references. A. P., 251 West 32d St., Fabio's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent, active American woman as cook; no objection to assist with washing; best city references from her last employer. N. M., 317 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position; references to honesty, sobriety, and trustworthiness. B. C., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

COOK and USEFUL MAN.—By man and wife; wife is a plain cook; husband, generally useful, city or country. Call two days, 355 West 37th St., basement. Jackson.

COOK.—By an experienced woman; first-class cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from late employer; wages, $35. M. P., 950 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; English; understands all kind of cooking; fully competent to take chef's place; has very best reference from first-class families. Cook, 156 East 39th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands French, German, and American cooking; best city reference. 312 West 49th St., Tench's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; understands all kinds of soups; good baker and carver; best reference. 231 East 34th St.; seen two days.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking thoroughly; city or country; A1 city reference. 143 West 49th St., third floor.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife first-class cook, knowing pastry, bread, dessert; husband competent butler; best references; moderate wages. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook; private family; best city references; wages, $25. 135 East 31st St., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a small private family; plain washing; city reference. 588 Amsterdam Av., Montague's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; reference from last employer. 119 West 60th St.; ring Mrs. Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By a North Ireland girl; best city references; as cook. Call, two days, 1,601 Broadway, first floor.

COOK.—As first-class family cook; wages $20 to $25; best references given by present employer. B. K., 371 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent laundress by the day, or do cleaning; best city reference. 304 East 32d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, housecleaning, nursing; respectable German-American woman; experienced. Mitchell, 227 West 53d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; takes work home or by the day; latest styles; also remodeling and children's dresses. 1,594 3d Av., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker; go out by the day in private family; terms, $2; references. Parisian Dressmaker, 249 West 30th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day, or will take work at home; terms reasonable; highest reference. L. Foere, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Strictly first-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements by day. M. S., 270 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—Family seamstress by the day; references. Culuriere, 79 Greenwich Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By kindergarten graduate as governess to young children; would take entire charge; best reference. A. L., 877 6th Av., top floor.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced governess wishes visiting engagements for English branches and French. M. L. S., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a North German from Hanover; takes full charge of children from three years on; best references. M. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady, highly recommended, desires re-engagement as housekeeper in gentleman's family. Mrs. T., 152 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady highly recommended desires re-engagement as housekeeper in gentleman's family. Mrs. T., 152 6th Av.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework in a small private family; best city references. 315 East 78th St., fourth bell, west.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; three years' city reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callery's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French girl, lately landed, to do housework; willing and obliging. Lehnen, 104 West 26th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; can be seen at present employer's. 146 East 55th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced, competent woman, as maid to elderly lady or growing girls; understands all her duties thoroughly; nine years' excellent city reference as to character and capabilities from last employer. W. E. M., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; competent and experienced; understands sewing, hairdressing, packing, charge lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; do dressmaking; good packer; personal references. L. B., 314 West 27th St., care Mrs. Veyra.

MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By competent German Protestant girl; willing to do light chamberwork in an American family; good references. 347 East 105th St., Heidmuller.

MAID.—By a strong girl, to travel with a lady; an invalid not objected to; well recommended. L. H., 204 East 54th St.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, dressmaker, and packer; first-class city references. Claire, 230 East 40th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress, and do chamberwork; city reference. 312 East 31st St., first floor.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. 240 East 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Swedish girl; day or month. L. A. D., 3 East 72d St.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young woman as maid and seamstress and do chamberwork; city reference. 340 East 81st St., fourth bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; also fine laces; first-class city references. L. M., 850 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman; alone; has first-class city references. 123 West 24th St., ring Bell 11.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; personal reference given. J. T., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 156 West 28th St., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her business; city reference. 235 East 28th St., Nulty's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; last employer can be seen. 211 East 95th St., Tracy's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; by day or week; in small family; city reference. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; assist chamberwork; private family; city or country; city references. 504 2d Av., top floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By young girl as infant's nurse or do light chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; best references. 906 6th Av.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent, middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; Herald experience; first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.

NURSE.—Experienced English Protestant woman; take entire charge of infant; raise on bottle; or to care for young children; best reference. L. H., 416 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.; 4th bell.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to grown children, or take entire charge of bottle infant; best reference. Flannery, 87 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge of infant from birth; city reference; city or country. G. M., 160 West 17th St., Ryan's bell.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to infant or governess to young children; first-class reference. Leonie, Box 367 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By competent children's nurse or maid to elderly lady; fine sewer; American Protestant. 927 6th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE.—By respectable German; kind, patient; to elderly or invalid lady; neat sewer; best references. Schebedau, 433 East 82d St.

NURSE, &c.—By a Scotch Protestant as nurse or maid. 11 Labet St., Montclair, N. J.

Seam